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CHRONOLOGY

OF

NORTH CAROLINA,

SHOWING WHEN THE MOST REMARKABLE EVENTS CONNECTED WITH HER HISTORY TOOK PLACE, FROM THE YEAR 1584 TO THE PRESENT TIME, WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES.

BY D. K. BENNETT.

"Time flies, and from his gloomy wings
A shadow falls on living things."

NEW-YORK:
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1858.

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PREFACE.

THE necessity, and even the utility, of a work like the following, is obvious to every thinking mind. It is a notorious fact, that of the myriads of books that are yearly being written and published in every department of literature, a large majority are sadly deficient in chronological information, from which cause many of our modern writers have labored under great and perplexing inconveniencies, being compelled to gather from numerous, and too often unauthentic sources that which might have been easily compressed in a small volume.

The design of the compiler of the following work was to prepare at least a useful little book of reference, for those engaged in the study or otherwise interested in the history of the "Old North State;" how well he has succeeded is for the public to judge. From the haste in which it has been prepared, and some other causes, it is doubtless very incomplete; but the compiler will still continue to gather material, and should another

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edition be called for, it will be his greatest pleasure to add to it every possible improvement.

And now that, with all its imperfections, it is about to launch forth upon the uncertain sea of public favor, the author has this confidence in his fellow-citizens, that they will study to improve, rather than to condemn his production.

If however there are any disposed to criticise, they are respectfully referred to the following lines from Pope:

"Whoever thinks a faultless piece to see,
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be.
In every work regard the writer's end,
Since none can compass more than they intend;
And if the means be just, the conduct true,
Applause, in spite of trivial faults, is due."

THE AUTHOR.

CHRONOLOGY

OF

NORTH CAROLINA.

1584.

AMIDAS and BARLOW sail for America, . . April 27th.
" " arrive in N. Carolina, July 4th,

"The North Carolinians are indebted, for the discovery and first effort to colonize their State, to the zeal and enterprise of Sir Walter Raleigh, one of the leading statesmen, and the most accomplished gentleman of his day. Endowed with a daring and fertile genius, and an ambition that looked beyond the intrigues of European courts, Raleigh made himself familiar with the accounts of navigators and adventurers who had visited the shores of this Western World; and to plant a colony and build up a great State became, with him, a darling object. To carry out his designs, he obtained from Queen Elizabeth (March, 1584) a grant for such lands as he should discover, not in the possession of any Christian prince or people.

"This grant contained important powers and privileges, and provided that no other should take posses-

sion of any place within two hundred leagues of settlements which he might make within six years. He at once fitted out two vessels, under the command of Philip Amidas and Arthur Barlow; and on the 27th of April, full of hope, they sailed in search of undiscovered lands.

"Pursuing a southwesterly route, they touched at the Canary Islands; and sailing thence northward, they soon got soundings in a region where the air of early summer was laden with the aroma of flowers and fragrant shrubs. These balmy breezes came from the shores of North Carolina; and after ranging the coast for one hundred and twenty miles, the adventurers entered, on the 4th of July, 1584, the first haven which offered, devoutly returned thanks to God for their safe arrival, and, in the name of the Queen of England, took possession of the country."—*N. C. Reader.*

1603.

QUEEN ELIZABETH died . . . . Mar. 24th.

1618.

RALEIGH beheaded . . . . . Oct. 29th.

"Sir Walter Raleigh, who was frequently distinguished by the title of the noble and valorous knight, and whose works have placed him in an important rank in the history of English literature, was doomed to pass the best period of his life in captivity. The reign of James I. may be praised for its pacific character; but as long as the name of Raleigh shall be remembered, will that reign be stained with one of the foulest crimes a monarch could commit.

"Almost immediately after the accession of James, in 1603, Raleigh was imprisoned on a charge of treason, tried at Winchester in November of the same year, and condemned to die. He was, however, reprieved and confined a close prisoner in the Tower, where he remained for upwards of fourteen years. During his confinement, he devoted a great part of his time to his studies, and the productions of his pen at this time were so numerous, that he rather resembled a collegian than a captive—a student in a library, than a prisoner in the Tower. His principal work, the History of the World, was written and published during his confinement. He was at length released from the Tower in March, 1615, had the king's commission for a voyage to Guiana, which he made in 1617, but being unsuccessful, the old sentence was revived against him on his return home, and he was sent to the scaffold, to the eternal disgrace of the pusillanimous monarch, whose conduct in this affair gained him the indignation of his contemporaries and of posterity."

1663.

Charter of the State of North Carolina granted by Charles II. . . . . Mar. 24th.
First permanent settlement made in the State in . . . . . April.
William Drummond, first Governor of North Carolina, appointed in . . . September.

1672.

George Fox visits North Carolina.

Mr. Fox was the founder of that respectable sect denominated Quakers or Friends.

1680.

JOHN JENKINS appointed Governor in . June.

1681.

GEORGE FOX, founder of the Quakers, died Jan. 13th.
HENRY WILKINSON appointed Governor.

1683.

SETH SOTHEL appointed Governor.

"The character of Sothel presented every vice that could degrade man or disgrace his nature. During the six years that he misruled the people of North Carolina, the dark shades of his character were not relieved by a single ray of virtue."

1693.

PHILIP LUDWELL, Governor.

1704.

Tar first made in the State.
HENDERSON WALKER died . . . . April 14th.

About five miles below Edenton, just a hundred yards from Albemarle Sound, may be seen beneath the spreading branches of a large cedar, the grave of Henderson Walker. The following is from his tombstone:

"Here lyes y^e^ body of
HENDERSON WALKER, ESQ.,

President of the Council and Commander-in-Chief of North Carolina, during whose Administration the province enjoyed that tranquillity which it is to be wished

it may never want. He departed this life 14 April, 1704, aged 44 years."

On the north side of this tomb is the following:

"Lyes y^e^ body of
GEORGE LILLINGTON,

Son of Major Alexander Lillington, who died in y^e^ 15 year of his age, Anno, 1706."

On the other side is this inscription:

"Here lyes y^e^ body of
MADAM ANN MOSELY,
Wife of Edward Mosely, Esq.

She was y^e^ daughter of Maj. Alexander Lillington, Esq., and y^e^ widow of the Hon. Henderson Walker, Esq., late President of His Majesty's Council of North Carolina. She departed this life Nov. the 18th, A.D. 1712, aged 55 years and 5 months."

1705.

First Church erected in the State.

1709.

Newberne laid out.

1711.

Massacre of the whites by the Indians . Sept. 11t

1712.

Gov. Hyde died of yellow fever . . Sept. 8th.
Madam Ann Mosely died . . . Nov. 18th.

1713.

CHARLES EDEN appointed Governor . . July 13th.

1716.

PENELOPE EDEN died . . . . Jan. 4th.

1722.

GOV. CHARLES EDEN died . . . . March 17th.
Succeeded by THOMAS POLLOCK . . . March 30th.
THOMAS POLLOCK died . . . . Aug. 30th.
Bertie County formed

On Salmon Creek, in Bertie County, is a monument to the memory of Charles and Penelope Eden. The following is the inscription:

"Here lyes y^e^ body of

CHARLES EDEN, ESQ.,

Who governed this Province Eight years, to y^e^ great satisfaction of the Lord's Proprietors, and y^e^ ease and happiness of y^e^ people, he brought the Country into a flourishing condition, and died much lamented March y^e^ 26. 1722. etatis 49.

"And near this place lyes also y^e^ body of Penelope Eden, his virtuous consort, who died Jan 4th 1716. Etatis 39. Vivit post funera. Ille quem virtus non marmor in eternum sacrat."

1723.

ELISHA BATTLE died . . . . . Jan. 9th.

1724.

GEORGE BURRINGTON appointed Governor . Jan. 15th.

1725.

Sir Richard Everhard appointed Governor . . . . . July 17th.
David Caldwell born . . . . . March 22d.
Boundary line between Virginia and N. C. established.

1729.

Richard Caswel, born . . . . . Aug. 3d.
Last Legislature of N. C. under the authority of the Lords' Proprietaries, convened at Edenton . . . . . Nov. 27th.
Ten thousand inhabitants in the State.
Currituck County formed.
Charter of Charles II. surrendered.

1731.

George Burrington re-appointed Governor Feb. 25th.

1733.

Benjamin Lincoln born . . . . Jan. 23d.
Edgecombe County formed.

1734.

Bladen and Onslow Counties formed.
Nathaniel Rice made Governor . . Apr. 17th.
Gabriel Johnston made Governor . . Nov.

1735.

Richard Henderson born . . . Apr. 20th.
Dr. Hugh Williamson born . . . Dec. 5th.

1741.

JOHN PENN born . . . . . May 17th.
Beaufort and Northampton Counties formed.

1742.

WILLIAM HOOPER born . . . . June 17th.
WILLIAM SHARP born . . . . Dec. 13th.

1743.

Whitmel Hill born . . . . . Feb. 12th.

1744.

Fort Johnston erected at the mouth of the Cape Fear River.

1746.

Granville and Johnston Counties formed.

1749.

Forty-five thousand inhabitants in the State.
Anson and Duplin Counties formed.
Beacon Island, near Ocracoke Inlet, destroyed by a storm.

First printing press in the State imported this year from Virginia by James Davis, State printer.

Col. WHEELER says: "France having declared war against England (1744), the defenceless seaboard of North Carolina received the attention of the Legislature."

"A fort was ordered to be built, sufficient to mount twenty-four pieces of cannon, on the south bank of Cape Fear, by the Legislature, which met at Newberne about 1745, and was called, in honor of the governor, Fort Johnston."

Wiley, in the "North Carolina Reader," says: "In 1747 the Legislature made provision for the completion of Fort Johnston, at the mouth of the Cape Fear River."

From these two statements, which are, I presume, both correct, we must infer that Fort Johnston was erected by the British some time between 1740 and 1750.

When the royal rule of England terminated in North Carolina, April, 1775, Josiah Martin, the last of the royal governors, took refuge in Fort Johnston, where he remained until the 12th day of July following, when, says one writer,* "Fort Johnston was burned by the militia, under the command of Col. John Ashe." And another writer† speaks of "the sacking or burning of Fort Johnston." Be that as it may, I suppose Col. Ashe used about the same means to dislodge Martin that a prudent farmer would to rid his premises of a mischievous fox that had taken refuge in a brush-heap near his poultry-yard.‡

One thing, however, is certain: if Fort Johnston was burned at all, it was only partial; or else it was rebuilt very soon afterwards.

The fort is still standing, having been enlarged and

* Hon. David L. Swain.

† Jo. Seawell Jones.

‡ After Governor Martin was driven from Fort Johnston, he took refuge on board the "Cruiser" sloop-of-war, where he remained nearly a year, thundering forth his political anathemas against the people of North Carolina. He left for Charleston, S. C., about the 1st June, 1776.

improved by the United States since the Revolution. It is now surrounded (except on the water side) by the little town of Smithville, and is, in the summer season, "all alive with beauty and fashion," being the place of resort of persons of wealth and refinement from Wilmington and other places, for health and pleasure. Some of the old buildings, erected perhaps before 1750, are yet to be seen. They strike the beholder with deep thought as he gazes upon their time-worn walls, and thinks of the stirring scenes they have witnessed. Fort Johnston is the Mecca of North Carolina, which every citizen should visit at least once in his life.

At the session of 1747, four commissioners were appointed to revise, codify, and print the laws then in use. The commissioners were Chief Justice Hall, Edward Mosely, Samuel Swann, and Thomas Baker. This revisal, the first ever made in the State, was reported to the Legislature in 1749, by Samuel Swann, was examined, approved, and finally printed at Newberne by James Davis, State printer, in 1752, who had, in 1749, imported from Virginia the first printing press seen in North Carolina. The work was handsomely printed and bound, in a small folio volume, and, from the yellowish hue of the leather with which it was bound, was called yellow-jacket, a name by which it was long familiarly known, and which it still retains. What a contrast between the ponderous volumes of North Carolina laws now in use, and the little yellow jacket of a century ago!

1750.

James Iredell born . . . . Oct. 5th.
Isaac Shelby born . . . . . Dec. 11th.

Isaac Shelby filled many high and responsible offices, at the hands of both the Executive and the people, chiefly military. He was one of those fearless and daring spirits which tyrants dreaded.

1751.

Gen. WILLIAM LENOIR born . . . May 20th.
Orange County formed.

1752.

First law book printed in North Carolina.
GOV. GABRIEL JOHNSTON died . . . Aug.

Gov. Johnston had presided over the province for nearly twenty years. He died universally lamented. "The patriotic and public spirited county of Johnston," and the fort at the mouth of the Cape Fear River, are both so called in honor to his memory.

1753.

Unitas Fratrum arrive.
Rowan County formed.

1754.

MATTHEW ROWAN made Governor . . Feb. 1st.
Col. BENJAMIN HAWKINS born . . . Aug. 15th.
ARTHUR DOBBS made Governor . . "in the fall."
Cumberland County formed.
Gen. BANASTRE TARLETON born . . . Aug. 21st.

1755.

ALFRED MOORE, Sen., born . . . May 21st.

[NOTE.—JAMES DAVIS printed the "Carolina Gazette," at Newberne, the first paper in the State.—*Publisher.*]

Mr. Moore was one of those who early threw into the doubtful balance "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor."

He was appointed a captain in the 1st Regiment of North Carolina Continental troops, and with his company was present at the memorable attack on Fort Moultrie, in South Carolina. He afterwards raised a troop of volunteers, with which he diligently watched and greatly annoyed the British commander (Major Craig) at Wilmington.

The General Assembly elected him in 1790, Attorney-General. In 1798, he was called to the bench; and in 1799, was appointed by the President of the United States an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; he continued in this important and responsible office for six years, when he resigned on account of ill health, which gradually wasted him away, when with a consciousness of a well spent and useful life, and in the hope of a joyful immortality, he died on the 15th October, 1810, at the house of Major Waddell, in Bladen County, in the arms of his afflicted family.

His life and services, consecrated as they were to the cause of liberty and the best welfare of his country, will ever render dear to every North Carolinian the name of Moore.

Rev. Humphrey Hunter born . . . May 14th.

From a manuscript on file in the Executive office at Raleigh, we learn that Mr. Hunter was born in the vicinity of Londonderry, Ireland; he was a distinguished soldier of the Revolution, and afterwards an eminent minister of the gospel. The record on his headstone in

Steele Creek grave yard, will better illustrate his character than anything I could write:

"SACRED
TO THE MEMORY OF
REVEREND HUMPHREY HUNTER,
Who departed this life August 21st, 1827, in the 73d year of his age."

"He was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to America at an early period of his life. He was one of those who early promoted the cause of freedom in Mecklenburg County (May 20th, 1775), and subsequently bore an active part in securing the independence of his country. For nearly thirty-eight years he labored as a faithful and assiduous ambassador of Christ, strenuously enforcing the necessity of repentance, and pointing out the terms of salvation. As a parent, he was kind and affectionate; as a friend, warm and sincere; and as a minister, persuasive and convincing."

1756.

Major Pleasant Henderson born . . Jan. 9th.
Hon. Samuel Lowrie born . . . May 12th.
William R. Davie born . . . June 20th.

1757.

Nathaniel Macon born.

1758.

Col. Joseph McDowell born . . . Feb. 25th.
Halifax County formed.

1760.

GEORGE III. began to reign . . . Oct. 25th.
Pitt County formed.

1761.

New Inlet to the Cape Fear River formed by a violent storm . . . . Sept. 23d.
GEORGE III. proclaimed king at the town of Brunswick . . . . . Oct. 6th.

The site of the old town of Brunswick may be still seen on the Cape Fear River, in the present county of Brunswick; several monuments of its former celebrity are still standing. It was from the council chamber at this place that William Tryon thundered forth his arbitrary mandates against the Regulators. It was also here that the first stamped paper sent from England for the use of the colony was attempted to have been landed, which was so gallantly resisted by the brave Whigs of the neighborhood.

Its name is associated with deeds of daring adventure and bravery. The town was finally deserted for the more commodious site where Wilmington now stands.

1762.

Dr. CHARLES HARRIS born . . . Nov. 23d.
Mecklenburg County formed.

1764.

Second newspaper ever published in North Carolina, called "The Cape Fear Gazette and Wilmington Advertiser," by Andrew Stewart, printer to the King . . . June 1st.

Gen. JOHN STEELE born . . . . Nov. 1st.
Brunswick county formed.

1765.

Gov. DOBBS died . . . . . March 28th.
WILLIAM TRYON made governor . . April 3d.
Gov. TRYON first met the Assembly in the town of Wilmington . . . . May 3d.

1766.

Hon. FRANCIS LOCKE born . . . Oct. 31st.

BUNCOMBE MEN.

WILLIAM MILLS emigrated to the "block house" on the Catawba, and thence to Green River, now Rutherford County, in 1766. He was of English descent, and was born on James' River, Va., the 10th of November, 1746. At an early age he married Miss Eleanor Morris, of South Carolina, and together they journeyed happily through life for sixty-nine years. They were surrounded by Indians several times, and twice driven from their homes, having their houses and all their contents pillaged and burned. At one time he returned home from hunting, and found his house robbed, his wife gone, and everything laid desolate, which set him perfectly wild; he commenced moaning and tearing out his hair, when, like an angel, his wife suddenly appeared unharmed. As the Indians entered the house she crept out at a small window in the garret, and down the chimney, making her escape to a swamp near by where she lay concealed till she heard her husband's voice. At another time she escaped in a similar way, and when a whole troop of Indians were ripping up feather beds and yelling over

their plunder she raised a shout *solitary and alone* in a swamp near the house—"*Hurra for King George and his army*," with such rapidity and vehemence, that the whole horde of savages took to their heels, and she gained a bloodless victory, and saved most of her property. She was not only bold, but a most exemplary woman and Christian, having been a member of the Methodist Church for over fifty years previous to her death, which occurred in the spring of 1833, at the age of ninety-four years, beloved and lamented by all who knew her.

Wm. Mills was small in stature but compact, sinewy and "*hardy*," *always wore* "*moccasins*," wool hats, and rode bare-backed horses, never having owned but *one saddle*. He was fond of the largest horses, was an unerring rifleman, and a sober, industrious citizen. He fought bravely at "*Cowpens*," and there received two bullet wounds and one from a sword, which marked him distinctly to his grave; he fought also at "Ninety-Six." Being one of the first adventurers and settlers in the western part of the State, its history grew up under his eye. Mills' Gap, the first wagon road across the Blue Ridge, took its name from him, as also Mills' River, one of the most beautiful streams of pure clear water in the world; this river is in Henderson, formerly "*Buncombe*," which in those days was a *great State*, including Haywood, Henderson, Yancy, Madison, a part of Burke and Rutherford, and what is still "*old Buncombe*," being then about 60 miles wide and 160 in length! The children of Mr. and Mrs. Mills were two sons and five daughters. John Mills married, moved and settled on White Oak, Rutherford County, where he accumulated a fortune and died, leaving a good name and a promising

family. Marville Mills married and settled on Mills' Gap road, Rutherford County, made a handsome property, raised a large family, and died at a good old age, honored and beloved. Phalby married David Myers, who lived some years in Buncombe, then moved to Richland District, South Carolina, where he amassed a very large fortune, raised a large family, and was killed by Col. Ellmore, (I believe), in his old age, in a most cowardly manner, by shooting him in the back with a shot-gun, without due notice! Ellmore, by his great wealth, escaped the gallows. Morning married Overton Lewis; Sarah married Asa Edney; Eleanor, Rev. Samuel Edney; these three all settled on Clear Creek, near their father, raised large families, lived and died respected and lamented. Elizabeth married George Jones, who settled on White Oak, Rutherford County, but afterwards moved to Spartansburg, C. H., S. C., where he remained a number of years, then returned to his farm where he died; he raised and educated a large family, and made a handsome fortune. The daughters all attached themselves to the Methodist church in their early days, and lived and died, four of them, in the faith of the gospel, having each spent an average of fifty years in the church! Mrs. Jones is the only one of the family living at this time, 1858. Mr. Mills, at the death of his wife, when he walked out by a spring near the grave, remarked, with tears streaming o'er his furrowed cheeks, "I and Nelly drank upon our knees at that spring fifty-five years ago, when there was no white man's foot in the country." He was proverbial for his benevolence and kind advice to all his children and neighbors, and almost daily, for an age, rode round to see the three children that lived near him. At his

death he had 89 grandchildren. His orchards were common property for all, and every year of his life he set out at least 100 of the most choice trees, particularly peaches and cherries. On Saturdays "an army" might always (in fruit season) be seen, mostly children of the neighborhood, filling their baskets, pails and cans, with the contents of the orchards. The only charge ever made was "*don't break my trees.*"

Once his house was beset by Indians in the night; he was absent, and his family escaped and fled to a hill or brushwood near by; on reaching it, the mother missed "Marville," then about seven or eight years of age; he had crawled under the bed. The savages entered the house, and among them was the most noted Indian in all that region, known as "*Club*" or "*Big Foot*," from the fact of his having not only an enormous body but an enormous "*foot*," which "*made its mark*" wherever he went. Some stood at the door—"*Club-foot*" went in first, and went to the hearth, where there were a few chunks or flickering embers; he got on his knees and commenced "blowing up the fire;" at this, "Marville," in his boyish innocence, and through fear of being seen, bethought him of the "*pail of water*" (which then bestudded every "log palace"), and instantly made for it, seized, and right over "*Big Foot's*" head he emptied its contents into the fire-place, extinguishing every spark of fire, to the amazement of "*Big Foot;*" and to *his* amazement, the next thing he knew, he struck the other end of the wall about eight feet from the floor and eighteen from the fire-place! "*Big Foot*" having seized him, and with one hand dashed him against the other end of the house. It was perfectly dark, and "Marville" soon was able to crawl, and knowing the doorway, he

crept cautiously out right under the feet of the Indian at the door, and thence under the floor, where he remained until the Indians had "struck fire," plundered the house and left. The suspense of the mother in the meantime was as great as her joy when she found the Indians were gone and "Marville" alive! "Marville" remembered the impressions of that fire and water, ground and lofty tumbling scene, very distinctly to the day of his death, and always related it with laughter and animation.

While living on Green River, the Indians went to the field or pasture of Mr. Mills, and took out eleven fine blood mares; a young man was sent down about the time, and discovered them, and instead of their flying away they pursued him to the house, about half a mile; his fright was so great, and the chase so close, that instead of running *into* the house, the door being ajar to receive him, he ran entirely *round it three times!* During this time the Indians halted about sixty yards from the house, about twelve or fifteen in number, and commenced an attack with bows, arrows and fire-arms, which was returned from within, by two or three men, and as many women, among them "Polly Stepp," a woman born *never to be killed!* Among the Indians was a very large man, who was leader, and who jumped up and down, making all sorts of gestures, and yelling all the time at the top of his voice; at every leap in the air a new volley saluted the house. The fire from within was pretty steady, and by means of cracks between the logs and "*port holes,*" effectual. Finally "*Polly's*" blood boiled till "*no pent up Utica,*" could restrain her patriotism, and seizing a gun from one of the men, she squatted, took aim through a "*port hole,*" fired, and lo!

the yelling ceased, the arrows no more whizzed through the air, the powder flashes cleared up, the Indians were seen gathering up the dead, which were several in number, the conflict was over. "Poll" sprang to her feet, jumped about three feet high, cracked her heels together, let the gun fall, and exclaimed "*I'll be damn'd if I hain't killed the big Ingin!*" And so it was, the "*chief*" was slain, causing the others to fly as for life; they carried the horses with them, were pursued across the "ridge," but made good their escape. Said "Poll," if I mistake not, when a child, was taken by the heels and her brains or part of them actually knocked out against a tree by an Indian, and she left for dead; notwithstanding this, the "*big Ingin*" felt the force of her revenge, and she lived to a very old age, a monument of courage and health. These are but a tithe of the incidents in the life and times of "*father Mills*," (as Bishop Asbury used to call him). I will close with one or two relating to three well tried and faithful servants "*Lon*" (London), "*Sam*" and "*Liner*" (Carolina). "Lon" and "Sam" were literally chopped to pieces at various times by the Indians, but they both lived to a very old age, truthful, faithful, obedient and honest to a fraction. Their funerals were solemn, and attended by nearly all the whites in the neighborhood. In a hot pursuit by Indians they were once compelled to seek shelter under the "crossing log" over a creek, by burying themselves not only under the log but under the water and bank. Immediately the Indians approached, and the first one whose foot struck the log brought "Lon" from his hiding place in spite of "Sam's" injunction of "*silence or death*," exclaiming as he rose, dripping with water, "*Who steppy ober dis nigga?*" The Indians glided into

the water, seized him, dragged him to the other side, tied his arms behind him, withed him to a sapling, and literally "*hacked him up*" with tomahawks, leaving him for dead. "*Sam*" was more discreet, lay still and escaped; this daring feat checked the pursuit for some time, and thus Mr. Mills and other whites who outran the negroes, made good their escape. "*Lon*" lived, and all were saved, by "*Who steppy ober dis nigga?*" Many the night have I spent until the "morning hours" listening to the hair-breadth escapes of these old "*war worn darkeys.*" "Liner" was of pure African blood, and was put at the head of a mountain farm. Mr. Mills lost a very fine horse under "Liner's" practice; on questioning "Liner" closely as to treatment, he said he had "*guv him all the backer in de house,*" having first *boiled and distilled it!* Mr. Mills exclaimed with amazement, "*What on earth did you do that for?*" "Why," with equal earnestness and amazement, said "*Liner,*" "*I taught wat was good for nigga, was good for hoss!*"

The Barewallow, Ball Top, Sugar Loaf, Pilot, Point, Lookout, and many other adjacent mountains, were named by Mr. Mills. In the fall of 1834, he fell or was thrown from a horse, being in his 88th year; this fall irritated the wound in his ankle, received at "Cowpens," and which had always given him more or less pain; inflammation followed, and a few days of severe pain terminated, on the 10th of Nov., his earthly career. He sleeps by his wife and daughter "Morning," and other relatives, near Edneyville, Henderson County, and sleeping, he has left a good name behind him—that of an industrious, kind hearted, *honest man.*

GEORGE SWAIN, the honored father of Hon. D. L. Swain, was born at Roxborough, Mass., 17 June, 1763.

He was a hatter by trade. On the 1st September, 1784, having converted his small earnings (I believe he had no patrimony), into a cargo of notions—apples, cider, cheese, etc.,—he sailed from Providence, R. I., for Charleston, S. C. The vessel encountered a severe storm, was blown into the gulf stream, the principal part of the cargo was thrown overboard, and at the end of six weeks he found himself in Charleston, too poor and too proud to return to his friends. Placing his trunk in a wagon, he walked to Augusta, Ga., purchased an acre lot, near the middle of Broad street, for $75, sold it at the close of a year for $100, and removed to Wilkes, now Oglethorpe County. Here he put up a shop on the premises of the late Abram Hill, and carried on the hatting busines, until he married in 1788. His wife was Caroline Lowry, widow of David Lowry, and daughter of Jesse Lane. He resided in Georgia eleven years, and, during the latter five years, represented Wilkes County, in the Legislature of the State. He was a member of the famous Convention which met at Louisville, in 1795, to amend the State Constitution, and, which, after repealing and repudiating the Yazoo land sales, directed the records of the General Assembly in relation to them to be burned.

Finding the climate of Georgia unfavorable to health, he removed in the winter of 1795–6, to Asheville, in Buncombe County, N. C.

About 1805, a post route was established on the recently constructed road through Buncombe County, and this road soon became the great thoroughfare, from North and South Carolina, and Georgia, to the western States. The Post Office at Asheville, in 1806, was made the distributing office, for Georgia, Tennessee and

the two Carolinas. Mr. Swain took charge of the office, in the autumn of that year, though his commission bears date 1st January, 1807. During a period of quite twenty years, he was never absent on the arrival of a mail, and distributed every letter with his own hand.

He was a man of remarkable memory. He could repeat the entire book of Genesis, and was so familiar with the sacred volume, that on the first verse of any chapter being read, he was ordinarily able to repeat the second, and if he failed to do so, would turn to it, in a minute. He was during many years a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church. He died at his residence in Asheville, on the 28th December, 1829, in the 67th year of his age.

Col. Andrew Erwin was a native of Virginia. He was born about 1773, and died at his residence near the War Trace, in Bedford County, Tennessee, in 1833.

Andrew Erwin entered into the employment of the late James Patton, as an assistant peddler, when about 17 years of age. At 19, he married Jane Patton, the sister of his patron, and shortly thereafter became the partner of Mr. Patton as inn-keeper and merchant in Wilkesborough. The firm of Patton and Erwin continued to exist for many years, and branches of it were established in various southern and western villages.

In 1800, and again in 1801, Mr. Erwin represented Wilkes County, in the House of Commons in the General Assembly. In 1803, he removed to Asheville, and succeeded to the business of Jeremiah Cleveland, as merchant and inn-keeper. Mr. Cleveland was then and for some time after his removal to Greenville, S. C., connected in business with Patton and Erwin.

At the time Mr. Erwin settled in Asheville, the village consisted of less than a dozen log houses, tenanted by a still smaller number of families. He was a man of extraordinary energy and enterprise, and (with very limited opportunities for improvement), great strength of mind. He may be justly considered the incipient founder of Asheville, at present one of the prettiest and most interesting villages of which we have any knowledge, north or south. He was the first Postmaster, and throughout the entire period of his citizenship, foremost in every effort for the improvement of the town and county.

In the autumn of 1814, he removed to Augusta, Ga., and was shortly thereafter, the leading partner in mercantile firms in Savannah, Charleston, Nashville, New Orleans, and many other towns. His operations were too widely extended, and as might have been apprehended, ended in disaster. Those who knew him best, never lost confidence in his integrity, and many families in prosperous circumstances in the southern and western States, are deeply indebted for the impetus imparted, in the career of their founders, by his liberality and genius.

Just as the war of 1812, with Great Britain, was closing, and after his actual residence among us had ceased, he was designated by Governor Hawkins to command a regiment of militia, ordered into service for the defence of our maritime frontiers. The regiment was barely mustered into service under Gen. Gray, at Wadesborough, when intelligence was received of the treaty of peace.

His widow, Mrs. Jane Erwin, a lady in all respects worthy of her husband, still survives. She completed

her 88th year, on the 27th May last (1858.) She lives on the beautiful estate, within two miles of the War Trace, in Bedford County, Tennessee, where Col. Erwin resided during the closing years of his life, and in sight of the modest inclosure which marks his burial place.

No one of the earlier citizens of Buncombe is entitled to more grateful remembrance than the Rev. George Newton, the first Presbyterian minister who settled on the western side of the Blue Ridge. We regret that we are unable to present an accurate sketch of his personal history, and the leading events of his life. His first residence was on Swannanoa. He is believed to have been the founder and first pastor of the three churches of Swannanoa, Asheville, and Reems Creek, anterior to 1797. About the beginning of this year he removed to the neighborhood of Asheville. The parsonage erected for him is a comfortable framed building, and is still standing. The log house known as Union Academy from 1797 to about 1809, stood about one hundred yards south of the parsonage, and was demolished about 1810, in the autumn of which year a brick building, which remained until the spring of 1858, was erected. The name of the Academy was changed by an act of the General Assembly, in 1809, to Newton Academy. Mr. Newton taught a classical school here, from 1797 to 1814. There was, probably, in 1797, and for several years after, no similar institution in Tennessee, Georgia, or either of the Carolinas, within the distance of one hundred miles; and although the great body of his pupils, like their master, are in the grave, survivors may still be found in most of the southern and western States, and among them Hon. B. F. Perry, of S. C., and D. L. Swain, men of merit and distinction, and many

others, who have not lived in vain. In the autumn of 1814, he removed to Bedford County, Tennessee was during many years principal of Dickson Academy, and pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Shellyville. He died about the year 1841. A neat marble obelisk, in the grave-yard at this place, marks the spot of his repose. His youngest son, the Rev. Alexander Newton, D.D., resides at Jackson, Miss., and is the pastor of the N. S. Presbyterian Church, in that city.

1767.

ALEXANDER MEBANE born . . . Nov. 26th.

1768.

Hon. ARCHIBALD HENDERSON born . . Aug. 7th.

1770.

DAVID STONE born . . . . . Feb. 17th.
Chatham, Guilford, Surry and Wake Counties formed.
TRYON's Palace at Newberne finished.

"Judge Martin says that he visited this edifice in 1783, with General Miranda of South America, who stated that even in South America, a land of palaces, it had no equal. It was dedicated to Sir William Draper, who was said to be the author of the lines placed over door of the entrance:

> "'Rege pio, dira inimica tyrannis
> Virtuti has edes libera terra dedit
> Sint domus et dominus seeles exempla futuris
> Hic artes, mores, jura legesque colant.'

"*Translated thus:* 'A free and happy people, opposed to cruel tyrants, has given this edifice to virtue. May

the house and its inmate, as an example for future ages, here cultivate the arts, order, justice, and the laws.'"

How complete a burlesque upon its origin, object and tendency!

1771.

Battle of Alamance . . . . . May 16th.

This battle was fought by the "Regulators" against the Royal troops under Governor Tryon. By some the Regulators have been pronounced a treacherous and rebellious set of men. The following is from the pen of John H. Wheeler, Esq., and is exactly in accordance with the views of the writer:

"It is for the present and future ages to judge, whether these people deserved the cruel treatment they endured, and the opprobrium that has been cast upon them.

"That the Regulators were guilty of excesses, none can deny. This has been the case from all time, when justice and liberty contend against oppression and power. But the great principles that they contended for, the rights of the many against the exactions of the few, the rights of the people to resist taxation, unless imposed by their representatives, the refusal to pay more than was legal, and a right to know for what they were taxed, and how appropriated, if in that day cost them their property, their blood, and their lives, they were the principles which carried our nation through an eventful struggle, and are now recognized as the true principles of government, self-evident and incontrovertible; had this battle terminated differently (and five years after this would have been the case) the banks of Alamance would be venerated as another

Bunker Hill, and Husbands, Merrill, and others ranked with the Warrens and patriots of another day."

Gov. Tryon leaves N. C. for N. Y. . . June 30th.
James Hassel made Governor in . . July.
Succeeded by Josiah Martin . . . Aug. 11th.

1772.

Marmaduke Williams born . . . April 6th.
Hon. Henry Seawell born . . . Dec. 24th.

1773.

Dr. Joseph Caldwell born . . . April 21st.
William Hill born . . . . . Sept. 23d.

1774.

First assemblage of the people of N. C., independent of the Crown, met at Newberne . Aug. 25th.
Martin County formed . . . . Sept. 5th.

1775.

Declaration of Independence, by the inhabitants of Mecklenburg County . . May 20th.

This happened more than a year in advance of the National Declaration, thus North Carolina took the lead in throwing off the British yoke; the National Declaration was not made until July 4th, 1776, it was written by Thomas Jefferson, who adopted some of the language of the Meckenburg Declaration.

John Penn died . . . . . September.

Mr. Penn was one of the delegates from North Caro-

lina, who signed that immortal document, the Declaration of Independence. It is not (says Col. Wheeler,) very flattering to our State pride, that not one of our delegates were natives of the State.

Date of Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON's Commission as Commander in Chief . . June 19th.

This memorable document was presented by John Hancock, in presence of the Continental Congress; it read as follows:

"To GEORGE WASHINGTON, ESQ.:

"We reposing special trust and confidence in your patriotism, valor, conduct, and fidelity, do, by these presents, constitute and appoint you to be General and Commander in Chief of the armies of the United Colonies, and of all the forces now raised, or to be raised by them, and of all others who shall voluntarily offer their services, and join the said army for the defence of American liberty and for repelling every hostile invasion thereof, and you are hereby vested with full power and authority to act, as you shall think, for the good and welfare of the service. And we do hereby strictly charge and require, all officers and soldiers under your command, to be obedient to your orders, and diligent in the exercise of their several duties. And we do also enjoin and require you to be careful in executing the great trust reposed in you, by causing strict discipline and order to be observed in the army, and that the soldiers be duly exercised and provided with all convenient necessaries. And you are to regulate your conduct in every respect by the rules and discipline of war (as here given you), and punctually to observe and follow such orders and directions from time to time, as you shall receive

from this or a future Congress, of these United Colonies or Committee of Congress. This Commission is to continue in force until revoked by this or a future Congress."

(Signed) "JOHN HANCOCK,
"*President.*

"PHILADELPHIA, June 19th, 1775."

Insurrection among the negroes discovered "barely in time to suppress it" by the authorities of the County of Pitt . . July 7th.
Provincial Congress assemble at Halifax, Aug. 20th.
A copy of the Mecklenburg Declaration laid before the Provincial Congress at Hillsboro', by Samuel Johnston . . Aug. 25th.
Fort Johnston burned by the militia under the command of Col. John Ashe . . July 18th.
Provincial Congress assemble at Johnston Courthouse . . . . . Oct. 18th.
Provincial Congress assemble at Johnston Courthouse again . . . . Dec. 18th.

1776.

Battle of Moore's Creek . . . . Feb. 27th.
Provincial Congress assemble at Newberne Feb. 28th.
Provincial Congress assemble at Halifax . April 4th.
The British ravage and burn Gen. Howe's plantation on the Cape Fear . . . May 12th.

Intent upon revenging on General Howe the defeat of Lord Dunmore, Cornwallis and Clinton determined to ravage his plantation, and accordingly on the 12th of May, 1776, landed with a body of nine hundred troops for that purpose.

The sentry guard that had been posted to watch the

movements of the fleet, collected their horses and drove off the cattle, and while the enemy was marching over the causeway from the river to the dwelling house, a portion of the sentry guard maintained a steady fire, killing one man wounding several others, and taking a sergeant of the thirty-third regiment prisoner. The two British Generals surrounded the mansion and murdered in cold blood three helpless women, whom they found concealed in the chambers of the house. Having thus satiated and glutted their revenge, the victorious generals were foiled in an attempt to surprise Major Davis, stationed at the mill at Orton, with about one hundred and fifty militia.

1707754

They burned the mill, ravaged Gen. Howe's plantation, carried off a few bullocks, and returned to their transports with the satisfaction (for satisfaction it undoubtedly was to such men as Cornwallis) of having butchered three innocent, unoffending females.

This and other similar actions committed during the war, ought to have rendered Cornwallis forever afterward incapable and unworthy of the name of Briton.

The site of General Howe's plantation and Orton Mill are still to be seen on the Cape Fear River, in the County of Brunswick, and are places where "patriots love to linger."

Gov. MARTIN leaves the Cape Fear . .	June 1st.
Declaration of Independence . . .	July 4th.
News of the Declaration of Independence reached Halifax	July 22d.
Independence formally declared at Halifax	Aug. 1st.
Provincial Congress assemble at Halifax .	Nov. 12th.
Declaration of Rights ratified at Halifax .	Dec. 17th.
Constitution of N. C. ratified at Halifax .	Dec. 18th.

GOVERNORS OF NORTH CAROLINA, FROM 1663 TO 1776.

1663. William Drummond.
1667. William Stevens.
1674. Sir George Carteret.
1678. Sir George Eastchurch.
1680. John Jenkins.
1681. Henry Wilkison.
1683. Seth Sothel.
1689. Philip Ludwell.
1693. Thomas Smith.
1694. John Archdale.
1699. Thomas Harvey.
1699. Henderson Walker.
1704. Robert Daniel.
1712. Edward Hyde.
1712. George Pollock.
1713. Charles Eden.
1722. Thomas Pollock.
1724. George Burrington.
1725. Sir Richard Everhard.

THE ROYAL GOVERNORS.

1729. George Burrington.
1734. Gabriel Johnston.
1753. Matthew Rowan.
1754. Arthur Dobbs.
1765. William Tryon.
1771. Josiah Martin.

1777.

MAURICE MOORE died.

Burke, Camden, Caswell, Nash, and Wilkes Counties formed.

Laws and Constitution of North Carolina printed by James Davis.

Battle of Germantown, Pa., fought . . Oct. 4th.

In this hard-fought battle the following distinguished North Carolinians were killed: Gen. Francis Nash, Col. Henry Irwin, Captain Turner, Adjutant Lucas, and six soldiers. The following, from the *N. C. Reader*, will enable the reader to form some idea of the character of Gen. Nash:

"Francis Nash was a resident of Orange County. He was clerk of the court and member of Assembly under the colonial government.

"He was the brother of Governor Abner Nash, and the uncle of Hon. Frederick Nash, now one of the judges of our Supreme Court.

"In the contest for liberty he took an early and decided stand.

"On the 22d of April, 1776, he was appointed by the State Congress, colonel of the first regiment of continental troops. From his bravery and talents he was soon promoted to be a brigadier-general.

"He joined, with the North Carolina troops, the army of the north, and commanded the reserve troops at the bloody battle of Germantown, on the 4th October, 1777. When in this position, covering the retreat of Washington, a spent cannon-ball struck him, carrying away his right thigh, and killing his horse, and, at the same moment, his gallant aid-de-camp, Major Witherspoon, son of Rev. Dr. Witherspoon, president of Nassau Hall College.

"He was carried from the field mortally wounded,

with the retreating army; and at the house of Mr. De Haven, in Montgomery County, under most excruciating sufferings, he died the next day.

"A memorial of his gallant services has been erected over his remains by the patriotic exertions of John Fanning Watson, Esq., of Germantown, in the Menonist burying-ground, at Kulperville, twenty-six miles from Philadelphia. It bears this inscription:

"*Vota vice mea, Jus Patria.*
In Memory of
GENERAL FRANCIS NASH,
Mortally wounded at Battle of
Germantown,
Here interred October, 1777,
in presence of the army here
encamped."

And also by the patriotic liberality of the same hand, a marble has been erected, bearing this inscription.

"IN HONOR TO THE BRAVE.
Hic jacet in pace
Colonel Henry Irwin of North Carolina,
Captain Turner,
Adjutant Lucas and six soldiers,
Killed in the battle of Germantown.
One Cause, one Grave.
J. F. W."

The gratitude of every North Carolinian is due to Mr. Watson for his liberality, and while the marble erecte

by his exertions remains a monument to the memory of our countrymen, let the recollection of the noble act remain a monument to his memory with us and our children.

1778.

Gen. Paul Barringer born in . . . Sept.
Hon. William Gaston born . . . Sept. 19th.
Rev. William McPheeters, D.D., born . Sept. 28th.

1779.

Joseph Hughes died . . . . Nov. 10th.
Franklin, Gates, Jones, Wayne, Montgomery, Randolph, Richmond, Rutherford, and Warren Counties formed.

1780.

Battle of Ramsour's Mill* . . . June 22d.
Gen. Gates defeated at Camden . . Aug. 16th.
Battle of King's Mountain . . . Oct. 7th.

In the battle of King's Mountain, Col. Williams, of S. C., Major Chronicle, of Lincoln County, N. C., and Capt. John Mattocks were killed, and Col. Hambrite wounded. Our entire loss was twenty-eight killed, and sixty wounded. The next day after the battle, a court martial was held and about twenty Tories hung. At the forks of the branch where Major Chronicle and Captain Mattocks were buried, a monument is erected; on it is the following inscription:

* One account says, June 20th.

"Sacred to the memory of
Major William Chronicle,
Captain John Mattocks,
William Robb and
John Boyd,
Who were killed in this place on the 7th October, 1780, fighting in defence of America."

On the west side of said monument is the following:

"COLONEL FERGUSON,
An officer of his Britannic Majesty,
Was defeated and killed
At this place,
On 7th October, 1780."

On the 7th Oct., 1855, the battle of King's Mountain was celebrated by an assembly of over 15,000 persons. "The Hon. John S. Preston was the orator of the day, to whose effort the following extract will hardly do justice:"

"Up that gorge, along that ridge, rising that steep acclivity, our patriot kinsmen trailed in their own sacred blood as they encircled the ferocious beast who had been preying upon their homes and children. The fierce Ferguson lay crouched at the summit, licking his red chops after his feast of blood, and glaring at the mountain hunters as they closed around him. On one side the calm, determined Cleveland came out; out of the deep hollow the bold, and strong, and daring Shelby sprung; in front came the red-haired Campbell, with the claymore of the Argyles gleaming in his hand, his blue eye glittering with a lurid flame.

"They met as the terrible foe comes crashing down like a herd of hungry lions; they met with an earth-shock, a tremor, a pause, the rattle, the roar, a groan, a shriek, a wild triumphant shout, and the spirit of liberty, like Pallas watching over her warrior sons, hovered for a moment over this wild mountain scene, and unfolding her purple wings, bore the glad tidings to the Father of his Country, and to the hearts of her fainting soldiery in other regions of her chosen land."—*American Organ.*

1781.

Battle of the Cowpens . . . . Jany 17th.
Battle of Guilford . . . . . March 15th.

In this hard-fought battle the American commander retreated and left the British in possession of the field; yet the Americans reaped the fruits of victory. Gen. Greene prepared to renew the contest, but Cornwallis now had enough of Greene; he avoided battle, which before he had so anxiously sought, and retired to Wilmington, and from thence to Virginia, where he soon became an easy prey to the combined French and American armies under Gen. Washington.

When the victory gained by the British over the Americans at Guilford, was announced in the British House of Parliament, the immortal Earl of Chatham replied, that "one more such victory would ruin the British army."

Gen. William Davidson killed . . Feb. 1st.
Dr. Alexander Gaston killed . . Aug. 20th.
Hon. Frederick Nash born.

1782.

Hon. John Branch born . . Nov. 4th.

1783.

Final treaty of peace between England and the United States . . . . Sept. 3d.
Washington resigned his Commission as Commander-in-Chief . . . . Dec. 23d.
Gov. Burke died.

1784.

Gen. James Owen born in . . . Dec.
Sampson and Moore Counties formed.

1785.

Moses Mordecai born. . . . . April 4th.
Rockingham County formed.

1786.

Gen. Nathaniel Greene died . . . June 19th.
Hon. Thomas Ruffin born.
Robeson County formed.

1787.

Hon. Edmund Deberry born . . . Aug. 14th.
Gov. John Owen born in . . . Aug.

1788.

A Convention of the people of N. C., at Hillsboro', rejected the Federal Constitution . . . . . July 21st.
Seat of Government permanently fixed at Raleigh.

James Iredell, Jun., born.
Hon. Lewis D. Henry born.

1789.

First Presidential election in the United States . . . . . Feb. 1st.
Washington inaugurated at New York . April 30th.
Gen. Louis D. Wilson born . . . May 12th.
Charles Fisher born . . . . Oct. 20th.
North Carolina accepts the Federal Constitution . . . . . Nov. 21st.
Stokes County formed.
University of N. C. established at Chapel Hill . . . . . .

1790.

Tennessee ceded to the United States by North Carolina . . . . . Feb. 25th.
Flora McDonald died . . . . March 4th.
Mrs. Elizabeth Steele died . . . Nov. 22d.
William Hooper died . . . . Oct.
Dismal Swamp Canal incorporated.

1791.

James Grant born . . . . Feb. 26th.
Hon. Romulus M. Saunders born . . March 3d.
Dr. S. B. Everitt born . . . . June 6th.
James Fauntelroy Taylor born . . July.
Buncombe, Greene, Lenoir, and Person Counties formed.

1792.

Hon. David F. Caldwell born.
Hon. Willie P. Mangum born.
Cabarrus County formed. Named after

Stephen Cabarrus, of Chowan County. He left an immense fortune, which reverted to Madame Tallien, his sister.

1793.

Hon. James J. McKay born.
Rev. Hezekiah G. Leigh born . . Nov. 23d.

1794.

Maj. Benjamin M. Selby born . . April 29th.
Hon. Samuel Spencer died.

1795.

Hinton James, the first student in the University of the State, arrived from Wilmington . . . . . Feb. 12th.
Public instruction commenced . . Feb. 13th.
Gen. Francis Marion died . . . Feb. 27th.

"Next to Washington, O! glorious shade
In page historic shall thy name have place,
Deep on thy country's memory are portrayed,
Those gallant deeds which time shall ne'er erase.

"*Ah! full of honors and of years, farewell;*
Thus o'er thy tomb shall Carolina sigh.
Each tongue thy valor, and thy worth shall tell,
Which taught the young to fight the old to die."

Hon. John L. Bailey born . . . Aug. 13th.
Gen. Jesse Speight born . . . Sept. 22d.
Hon. Bedford Brown born.
Hon. George E. Badger born . . . April 17th.

1796.

Hon. Nathaniel Boyden born . . . Aug. 16th.

Hon. Robert Strange born . . . Sept. 20th.
Hon. Daniel Turner born . . . Sept. 26th.
Hon. Richard Dobbs Spaight born.
Gen. Anthony Wayne died . . . Dec.

1797.

Hon. Whitmel Hill died . . . Sept. 26th.
Hon. Alfred Dockery born . . . Dec. 11th.

1798.

Hon. John M. Morehead born . . July 4th.

1799.

Elisha Battle died . . . . March 6th.
A. W. Venable born . . . . Oct. 17th.
James Iredell died . . . . Oct. 20th.
Hon. John Williams died . . . Oct.
Ashe and Washington Counties formed.
Gold first discovered in N. C.
"Raleigh Register" established by Joseph Gales.

1800.

Hon. John Sitgreaves died.
Daniel W. Courts born . . . Nov. 26th.

1801.

Hon. David L. Swain born . . . Jan. 4th.

"David L. Swain, without the advantages of high birth or fortune, has arisen to positions of power and usefulness in North Carolina; he has been five times elected to the Legislature, has been solicitor of the Edenton District, has once been elected Governor and served one term, has been judge of the Superior Court, a mem-

ber of the board of Internal Improvements; and several other high and responsible offices he has filled, with dignity; he is now (1858) president of the University of the State; which office he has filled for years with great acceptability and distinction. His native place is Asheville, Buncombe County.

1802.

Gen. DANIEL MORGAN died . . . July 6th.

Gen. MORGAN was a fearless and chivalric officer, he commanded the American troops at the battle of the Cowpens, where he gained a splendid victory, for which Congress voted him a gold medal; he was also with General Montgomery at Quebec, and General Gates at Saratoga; the following is from his tombstone in the Baptist Churchyard at Winchester, Virginia:

"MAJOR GENERAL DANIEL MORGAN,
Departed this life
On July the 6th, 1802,
In the 67th year of his age.
Patriotism and valor were the prominent
Features of his Character,
And
The honorable services he rendered
to his Country
During the Revolutionary war,
Crowned him with glory, and will remain
in the hearts of his
Countrymen
a perpetual monument
to his
MEMORY."

1804.

Hon. William A. Graham born — Sept. 5th.
Bank of Cape Fear incorporated.
Moravian Female College established at Salem. This institution still flourishes, and is one of the best female colleges in America.

1805.

Cornwallis died. . . . . Oct. 5th.

"Charles, Earl of Cornwallis, was born 31st December, 1738. He commenced his education at Eton, and completed it at St. John's College, Cambridge. He entered the army, and served as aid-de-camp to the Marquis of Granby, in the German campaign of 1761. On the death of his father, in the following year, he took his seat in the House of Lords. He had served in the House of Commons as a member for Eye, in two successive Parliaments.

In 1770, he, with three other young peers, protested, with Lord Camden, against the taxation of America. Mansfield, the chief justice, is said to have sneeringly observed, "Poor Camden could get only four boys to join him."

"Although opposed to the course of the ministry, yet, when hostilities commenced, he did not, as an officer, scruple to accept active employment against America."

"In 1777 he displayed great gallantry at the battle of Brandywine. He defeated Gen. Gates at Camden, in August, 1780. His general orders, on his march from the Catawba to the Dan river, in 1781, do honor to his head as well as his heart. The battle of Guilford

was his last general engagement in America, for at Yorktown, on 19th October, 1781, he and his whole forces, amounting to more than four thousand troops, surrendered to the American and French forces combined, under Washington and Count Rochambeau.

"Lord Cornwallis returned to England. His failure in America did not impair his reputation, for he was appointed Governor of the Tower, and in 1786 honored with the order of the garter, and sent to the East Indies in the double capacity of governor-general and commander-in-chief. He was distinguished in this elevated position for his gallantry in war against the Sultan of Mysore, and the humanity with which he exercised his power. He returned to England, and, in consideration of his eminent services, was made a privy counsellor, created a marquis, and master-general of ordnance. In 1798 he was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, where, by his vigor, he subdued an insurrection, defeated the French who landed to support the rebels, and by his policy restored tranquillity.

"Soon after, he was sent plenipotentiary to the court of France, and as such signed the treaty of Amiens.

"In 1804 he succeeded the Marquis of Wellesley as Governor-General of India. On his arrival at Calcutta his health failed, and he died at Ghazepoore, 5th October, 1805. He left one son, who succeeded to his title and estate. A statue at Bombay preserves, with accuracy, his commanding person, and the benevolent character of his countenance. His mind was not of superior brilliancy, but his honor was unimpeached, and his private character amiable.

"Lord Cornwallis, in his person, was short and thick set; his hair somewhat grey; his face was well formed

and agreeable. In his manners he was remarkably easy and affable—much beloved by his men."

I am indebted for this sketch to "Wheeler's History of North Carolina," vol. ii. p. 180. This is inserted here because of the notoriety of the man, and his connection, in some sense, with our own State.

1806.

Col. John H. Wheeler born . . Aug. 2d.

Col. Wheeler has distinguished himself in North Carolina. He was prepared for college by Rev. Jonathan Otis Freeman. He entered the Columbian College, District of Columbia, in 1821, and took his degree of A.B., in 1826, read law with the late Chief Justice Taylor, and was licensed in 1827. In 1828, he received the degree of A.M., at Chapel Hill. In 1827, elected to the House of Commons, in which he served continuously until 1830, when he was a candidate for Congress, in the Edenton District, and was defeated by Hon. William B. Shepard.

In 1831, he was appointed by the President, Clerk of the Board of Commissioners, under the Convention with France. In January, 1837, he was appointed by the President, Superintendent of the Mint at Charlotte, which he held until 1841.

In 1842, he was nominated by the Democratic party of Mecklenburg as a candidate for the House of Commons, which nomination he declined accepting.

In 1842, he was elected Treasurer of the State; in 1844, was succeeded by Major Charles L. Hinton.

He now commenced collecting materials for the History of the State, which he published in 1851. His

history has been condemned by some as an inaccurate and imperfect work. True, it "contains errors and imperfections," as the historian himself acknowledges in conclusion, but

> "Whoever thinks a faultless book to see,
> Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be."

And when we consider the numerous sources from which Col. Wheeler had to gather his materials, and then the perplexing and laborious business of their arrangement, we unhesitatingly pronounce it a good work, and one which does honor to its author and to the State.

Of the career of Col. Wheeler since 1851, the writer will not here speak, more than to say, he is still alive, and on a foreign mission, in the full enjoyment of the friendship and confidence of his fellow citizens.

1807.

John Paul Barringer died . . . Jan. 1st.
Alexander Martin died . . .
Hon. Charles B. Shepard born . . Dec. 5th.

1808.

Hon. Spruce McCay died . . .
Columbus and Haywood Counties formed .

1809.

Rev. Thomas J. Campbell born . . Feb. 22d.

For the following sketch of the life of Rev. Thomas J. Campbell, I am indebted to that valuable work, the

"Annals of Southern Methodism for the year 1855," by Rev. Charles F. Deems, D.D.

"Thomas J. Campbell was born February 22d, 1809, in Columbus, Cabarrus County, North Carolina; he removed thence to Morgan County, Ga., in 1815. He obtained an experimental knowledge of religion, July 27th, 1827, and was licensed to preach the Gospel, by the Rev. Thomas Samford of the Georgia Conference, in December, 1827; recommended to the Alabama Conference in 1845, and travelled Lafayette circuit, Chocktawhatchie, in 1846 and 1847; Troy, 1848; Blountsville, 1849; Buckatonie, 1850; Cahaba circuit, 1851; Butler, 1852; Portersville, 1853, and was superannuated at the close of that year; his disease was consumption; he died in peace with God and all the world. He was a faithful pastor and served his generation for good.

1810.

Hon. Warren Winslow born . . . Jan. 1st.
Benjamin Lincoln died . . . . May 9th.
Alfred Moore, sen., died . . . . Oct. 15th.
Hon. Thomas Bragg born . . . . Nov. 9th.

1811.

Hon. Asa Briggs born . . . . Feb. 4th.
Burton Craig born . . . . March 13th.
Hon. Greene W. Caldwell born . . April 13th.
Joshua G. Wright, died.
"Chang and Eng," born . . . . May.
William White died . . . . Nov. 8th.
Gen. Frederick Grist died . . . Dec. 26th.

The above mentioned "Chang and Eng" are the celebrated Siamese twins. They left their country for

America, in 1829, since which time they have travelled over the whole of this continent, England, France, and other countries, "exciting the admiration of the crowd, and the investigations of the scientific." After wandering over the whole globe, they have sought the quiet glens of Wilkes County, as the loveliest spot for retirement and repose.

They are united together as one by an ensiform cartilage from the side; the blood-vessels and nerves of each communicate; there seems to be a perfect sympathy, for when one is sick so is the other. They go to sleep at the same moment, and wake at the same; they are wealthy, well settled, both happily married, and have interesting families around them.

Sir Astley Cooper, of London; Dr. Samuel Mitchell, of New York, and several scientific gentlemen have reported upon this singular phenomenon in the natural world. See *Wheeler*, vol. ii. p. 465.

1812.

Hon. Robert T. Payne born . . . Feb. 18th.
Roanoke Navigation Company incorporated.

1813.

Rev. James McFarland born . . . Feb. 22d.
Hon. Edwin G. Reade born . . . Nov. 13th.
Hon. David S. Reid born . . . April 19th.

Mr. Reid is a native of Rockingham County, N. C. His first appearance in public life was in 1835, as senator from Rockingham, and he was continuously elected until 1840. In 1843 he was elected to Congress, and

served until 1847. In 1848 he was nominated for governor, and was defeated by a small majority. In 1850 he was again nominated and was elected. The distinguishing act that has marked Gov. Reid's career has been his successful advocacy of the cause of free suffrage. In 1854 he was elected to the United States Senate, where he is still a member in 1858.

1814.

Rev. JOSIAH JOHN FINCH born . . . Feb. 3d.

Mr. Finch was born in Franklin county. He became an eminent minister of the gospel of the Missionary Baptist denomination. See 1850, in this work.

1815.

Gen. CHARLES McDOWELL died . . . March 31st.
Gen. JOHN STEELE died . . . . Aug. 14.

Gen. Steele, after holding several high and responsible offices under Gen. Washington and John Adams's administration, was, on the 14th day of August, 1815 (the day of his death), elected to the House of Commons.

The following is from his tombstone:

[*On the west side.*]

"In the memory of
GENERAL JOHN STEELE,
Died Aug. 14th, 1815,"
aged 50."

[*On the east side.*]

"Consecrated by conjugal and
filial affection.
An enlightened Statesman; a vigilant Patriot;
an accomplished Gentleman.
The archives of the country testify the services of his
short and useful life.
Long will that country deplore his loss;
but when will this
sequestered spot cease to witness the sacred
sorrow of his family and friends?"

JOHN SEVIER died . . . . . Sept. 24th.

Of the life and public services of Gen. Sevier it is unnecessary for me here to speak. A beautiful sketch of his life is given in "Wheeler's History," vol. ii. p. 449. The History of Tennessee and Western North Carolina is his (Sevier's) history. The following inscription from a marble which has been recently erected to his memory, will give the reader some ide of the life, character, and public services of Gen. Sevier:

"SEVIER,

"Noble and successful defender of the early settlers of Tennessee. The first and for twelve years Governor, Representative in Congress, Commissioner in many treaties with the Indians. He served his country faith-

fully for forty years, and in that service died. An admirer of patriotism, and merit unrequited, erects this "CENOTAPH."

1816.

Colonel BENJAMIN HAWKINS died. . . June 6th.

1818.

DAVID STONE died . . . . . Oct. —.
Hon. SAMUEL LOWRIE died . . . Dec. —.
Hon. BLAKE BAKER died.

1819.

Dr. HUGH WILLIAMSON died . . . May 22d.

1820.

Rev. EVAN E. FREEMAN born . . . Aug. 15th.
Hon. THOMAS RUFFIN born . . . Sept. 9th.
Hon. JOHN WILLIS ELLIS born . . . Nov. 23d.
Rev. CHARLES F. DEEMS born . . . Dec. 4th.

In the life of Dr. Deems we see the natural results of industry, perseverance, piety and temperance combined. He was licensed to preach in May, 1839; graduated A.B., July, 1839; at twenty years of age he was appointed General Agent of the American Bible Society for the State of North Carolina; at 21, made A.M., and was elected to a chair in the University of N. C.; at 25, to a chair in Randolph Macon College, Va.; at 27 commenced the publication of the Southern Methodist Pulpit; at 28 elected delegate to the General

Conference of the M. E. Church South; at 29, published a very popular religious work, the "*Home Altar*," and the same year was elected President of Greensborough Female College; at 33, was made D.D., one of the Virginia newspapers declaring him "the youngest D.D. in North America;" at 34 was reëlected to the General Conference, and the same year elected President of Centenary College, La., and either president or professor in about eight other institutions.

In 1856, he published "*The Annals of Southern Methodism for the year* 1855." He has published in all twelve volumes of various works. He is still young in years, and has, if spared to an ordinary age, the most valuable portion of his life still before him. Dr. Deems as an orator has few equals.

The writer would here beg leave to call attention to the "Annals of Southern Methodism," as an invaluable historical and statistical work, and one which does honor to the Church, the State, and to its distinguished author. This work for 1856–57 is also published, and its author was a delegate to the General Conference of 1858.

1822.

Davidson County formed.

Hon. ARCHIBALD HENDERSON died . . Oct. 21st

Mr. Henderson was an able and efficient lawyer. The following is from his tombstone, in the Lutheran churchyard, Salisbury, N. C.:

"In memory of
ARCHIBALD HENDERSON,
To whom his associates at the bar have
Erected this monument
To mark their veneration for the Character of
a Lawyer
who illustrated their profession by the Extent of his
learning and the
unblenched integrity of his life;
of a man,
who sustained and embellished all the relations
of social life
with rectitude and benevolence;
of a citizen,
Who elevated by the native dignity of his mind above the atmosphere of selfishness and party, pursued calmly yet zealously the true interests of his country. His loss was felt with a sincere, general, and unmixed sorrow.
Decissit XXI Die Octobris
Anno Domini CIↃ.DCCC.XXII Æt Sue LIV."

1824.

James Turner died . . . . . Jan. 15th.
David Caldwell died . . . . . Aug. 25th.
Rev. Peter Browder born . . . Sept. 2d.
Stephen Haywood died . . . . Sept. 11th.
Buncombe Turnpike incorporated.

1825.

Board of Internal Improvements established.
Dr. Charles Harris died . . . Sept. 21st.

First charter to a turnpike across "*Mills's Gap*," from Rutherford to Buncombe, granted to Rev. Samuel, and Asa Edney, and Thomas Case, for twenty years. This was one of the first passes across the mountain and so called after William Mills.

1826.

Clubfoot and Harlowe Creek Canal incorporated . . . . . July 4th.

By a singular coincidence, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, two illustrious statesmen and patriots breathed their last on the same day, that too the birthday of American liberty, and just fifty years after they had signed the Declaration of Independence. At his own request, the following words mark the last resting-place of Jefferson.

"Here was buried
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
Author of the Declaration of Independence
Of the statute of Virginia for religious freedom
And Father of the University of Virginia."

Isaac Shelby died . . . . . July 18th.
Gen. George Graham died . . . March 29th.

General Graham was one of the most active of those who figured in the "times that tried men's souls." The following is from the slab of marble that covers his grave at Charlotte.

"SACRED
to the
Memory of
MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE GRAHAM,
Who died
on the 29th March, 1826,
In the Sixty-eighth year of his age.

He lived more than half a century in the vicinity of this place, and was a zealous and active defender of his
Country's Rights
in the
Revolutionary War
and one of the gallant twelve who dared to attack and actually drove 400 British troops at McIntires, seven miles north of Charlotte, on the third of October, 1780.
George Graham filled many high and responsible public trusts, the duties of which he discharged with fidelity.
He was the people's friend not their flatterer and uniformly enjoyed the unlimited confidence and respect of his fellow citizens."

First toll gate on the Mills's Gap, November 26th.

1827.

First toll gate on the Buncombe turnpike erected . . . . . Oct.

Rev. HUMPHREY HUNTER died . . . Aug. 21st.

For a sketch of the life of Mr. Hunter, see 1755, in this work.

1828.

James Fauntelroy Taylor died . . June 29th.
Macon County formed.

1829.

John Louis Taylor died . . . . Feb.
Sherwood Haywood died . . . . Oct. 5th.

1831.

Principal part of the city of Raleigh burnt Jan. 7th.
Capitol of the State at Raleigh burnt . . June.
Insurrection among the negroes in the county of Southampton, Va. . . . . Aug. 21st.

This insurrection was at the instance of Nat Turner, a slave belonging to Mr. Joseph Travis. He, on the night aforesaid, assembled together some fifty or sixty other negroes, and in cold blood butchered fifty-five white persons, on the borders of our State, in the county aforesaid. Nat was taken and hung on the 11th of November, 1831. See Wheeler's History, vol. ii., p. 210. The excitement spread like fire all through North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina, and even into Kentucky.

1832.

John Wheeler died. . . . . Aug. 7th.

From the papers of that day the following is copied: "Died, on Tuesday, the 7th August, 1832, at his residence in the town of Murfreesboro, John Wheeler, Esq., Postmaster of said place, in the 62d year of his age.

"He was one of the earliest inhabitants of the village in which he died; he had seen it grow up from one or two scattering houses to the appearance which it now presents. In all his dealings with mankind, he was distinguished for his integrity of character and honesty of purpose. As a citizen, he was faithful to every trust committed to his care; as a Christian, he was an humble and devout member of the Baptist church for above thirty years; as a father, he was kind and indulgent to his numerous family; and as a husband, he was always affectionate. In all his relations to society he sustained an unblemished reputation; he lived respected by all who knew him, and died deeply mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. During his long, severe and fatal illness, he manifested the utmost patience and submission to the decrees of an all-wise Providence. He retained his faculties to the last moment. When the hand of death pressed upon him he was conscious of the touch, and did not shrink from it. He embraced his affectionate relations, who were mourning around him, and composedly bid them 'farewell;' he said that he felt that he was dying; that it was not so hard to die as he had thought; that he was not afraid to die; that he knew he was 'going to an eternal rest.' Such was the triumphant end of this good man."

The above was the father of Col. John H. Wheeler.

1833.

Bank of the State of N. C. incorporated.
Wilmington and Raleigh R.R. incorporated.
Yancey County formed.
Leonard Henderson died. . . . Aug.

Hon. JOHN HALL died.
Gen. BANASTRE TARLETON died . . . Jan. 25th.

For the following sketch of the life of Gen. Tarleton, I am indebted to Wheeler's History, vol. ii., p. 180:

"Banastre Tarleton was born in Liverpool on the 21st August, 1754. He commenced the study of the law, but on the breaking out of the war with America, exchanged the gown for the sword. He was with Lord Cornwallis in his whole campaigns in the South, and his daring intrepidity, indomitable energy and military ambition, greatly aided, if they did not secure, victory to the English arms at Camden. The ardor of his temper and daring received a severe check at the Cowpens, on 17th Jan., 1781, from General Morgan.

"The capitulation at Yorktown (Oct. 1781), terminated his military career. On his return to England, he entered public life as a member of the House of Commons from Liverpool; in 1818, he was promoted to the rank of General; and on the coronation of George IV., was created a Baronet and Knight of Bath. He was a daring officer, sanguinary and resentful in his temper. He married, in 1798, the daughter of the Duke of Ancaster and Kestevan. He died January 25th, 1833, without issue.

"Colonel Tarleton was in person below the middle size; stout, strong, heavily made, large muscular legs, and uncommonly active in his movements; his complexion dark; his eyes small, black and piercing."

"Tarleton" is so well remembered, we give him this notice.

1834.

Wake Forest College founded.

This college was projected and is sustained by the Baptists. Wheeler, in his History of N. C., says:

"The father and founder of this institution is undoubtedly the Rev. Samuel Wait, D.D., who was its first President, and continued so up to June, 1846. The Rev. William Hooper, LL.D., was his successor, and resigned in 1848, at which time the Rev. John B. White, A.M., who had for twelve years occupied the professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, was elected President. The institution has gradually been gaining in public favor, is free from debt, and has the prospect of a speedy endowment."

William Polk died . . . . Jan. 14th.
Gen. Kedar Ballard died . . . Jan. 16th.
Hon. John Stanley died . . . Aug. 3d.
Hon. Joseph Pearson died . . . Oct. 27th.
James Grant died . . . . . Nov. 3d.
Merchants Bank, Newberne, incorporated.

1835.

Amendments to the Constitution of North Carolina ratified in Convention . . July 11th.
Dr. Joseph Caldwell died . . . Jan. 27th.
Hon. Henry Seawell died . . . Oct. 11th.
Raleigh and Gaston R.R. incorporated.

1836.

Wilmington and Raleigh R.R. commenced.
Davie County formed.
Hon. Hutchins G. Burton died . . April 21st.

1837.

Davidson College opened . . . March.
Hon. Willis Alston died . . . April 10th.
Hon. Nathaniel Macon died . . . June 29th.

It would be superfluous for me to attempt here to write anything on the life and public services of Hon. Nathaniel Macon. His biography has been written by Edward R. Colton, Esq., to which and to "Wheeler's History," the reader is referred. Let it suffice for me to say he was one of the most distinguished of Carolina's sons. He was, from 1801 to 1806, Speaker of the House of Representatives, the only individual from North Carolina who has ever enjoyed this distinguished honor.

Alfred Moore, jun., died . . . July 28th.
Hardy B. Croom and family perished in the shipwreck of the steamer "Home," on his way from New York . . . Oct. 9th.

Mr. Croom was a native of Lenoir County, and graduated at the University in 1816.

1838.

Davidson and Wake Forest Colleges chartered.
Hon. John A. Cameron, of N. C., perished in the unfortunate steamer "Pulaski," on his passage from Savannah to Charleston, June 14th.

1839.

John Rex died . . . . . Jan. 29th.

GEORGE POLLOK died . . . . April 9th.
Gen. WILLIAM LENOIR died . . . May 6th.
Raleigh and Gaston R.R. finished . . July 4th.
Cherokee County formed.

1840.

Gen. BEVERLY DANIEL died. . . . Sept 13th.
Wilmington and Raleigh R.R. finished.
Common Schools established throughout the State by a state fund and county tax.

1841.

OWEN HOLMES died . . . . . June 6th.
Caldwell, Stanley and Cleveland Counties formed.

1842.

LEWIS WILLIAMSON died (in Congress). . Feb. 23d.
JOSEPH GALES died . . . . . May 24th.
Col. WILLIAM ROBARDS died . . . June 17th.
Rev. DENNIS LENNON died. . . . July 16th.
Hon. JAMES GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS WILLIAMSON died . . . . . Aug. 7th.
Hon. EDWARD JONES died . . . . Aug. 8th.
Dr. ROBERT WILLIAMS* died. . . . Nov. 12th.

* The above-mentioned Dr. Robert Williams was a surgeon of the Revolutionary army. After this service, he rendered constant and important civil services. He was a member of the Convention at Hillsborough, 21st July, 1778, to deliberate upon the Constitution of the United States (which body rejected that instrument), and voted against its ratification with a majority of one hundred.

He was also a member of the Convention at Raleigh, 4th June, 1835,

Rev. William McPheeters died . . Nov. 7th.
Major Pleasant Henderson died . . Dec. 10th.
Catawba, McDowell and Union Counties formed.

1843.

Great fire in Wilmington . . . . April 30th.
Hon. Thomas Keenan died . . . Oct. 22d.
Hon. Charles B. Shepard died . . Oct. 31st.

1844.

Gen. Paul Barringer died . . . June.
Hon. William Montgomery died . . Nov. 27th.
Hon. William Gaston died . . . Jan. 23d.

The following resolutions on the death of Hon. Wm. Gaston were unanimously passed by the General Assembly of North Carolina, at the session of 1844–45.

"*Resolved* by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, that in the death of William Gaston, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, the State has experienced a loss of one of its most patriotic citizens, a faithful public servant, and a learned and impartial judge. That in the course of a long and varied life his bright career is left to us an example worthy of imitation, and his unsullied character one of the brightest jewels of the State.

"*Resolved*, that the Governor of the State transmit a copy of these resolutions with the preamble* to the

to amend the State Constitution; and a member of either the House of Commons or Senate from 1786 to 1814.

He died loved for his virtues and respected for his services.

* The preamble being long is not here given.

family of the deceased, and that they be spread on the journals of both branches of the General Assembly."

1845.

William W. Cherry died . . . . May 2d.
Gen. Andrew Jackson died . . . June 8th.
John Phifer died . . . . . Oct. 18th.

1846.

Alexander and Gaston Counties formed.
Col. Charles Hoskins of North Carolina killed at Monterey in Mexico . . Sept. 21st.
Hon. Francis X. Martin died . . Dec. 10th.
Hon. Louis D. Henry died.

1847.

Commercial Bank, Wilmington, incorporated.
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Raleigh.
J. H. K. Burgwin, Capt. 1st Regt. United States Dragoons, died at Taos, New Mexico . . . . . Feb. 7th.
Gen. Jesse Speight died . . . . May 1st.
Capt. Samuel Potter died . . . May 29th.
Gen. Lewis D. Wilson died in Mexico . Aug. 12th.
Sergt. Richard H. Rogers of N. C. killed at National Bridge, Mexico . . Aug. 12th.

1848.

John J. Wheeden died . . . Jan. 14th.
Hon. Joseph J. Daniel died . . . Feb.
Merritt D. Crocker died . . . June 27th.
North Carolina R.R. chartered.

Turnpike from Salisbury west to the Georgia line incorporated.
Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company incorporated.
Fayetteville and Western Plank Road chartered.
Alamance and Forsythe Counties formed.

1849.

Watauga County formed.
Bank of Fayetteville incorporated.
Charles Fisher died . . . . May 7th.
James Knox Polk died . . . . June 15th.
Joshua Foreman died . . . . Aug. 4th.

1850.

Rev. Josiah John Finch died . . . Jan. 21st.

Mr. Finch was an able and efficient minister of the Gospel of the Missionary Baptist denomination; his biographer says:

"Few men combine so many of the true elements of ministerial excellence as were to be found in the character of Rev. J. J. Finch; he was dignified in deportment; graceful in gesture; clear in conception; systematic in arrangement; simple and chaste in language; distinct in articulation; forcible in delivery, with a sweet mellow voice, and commanding personal appearance." See Finch's Sermons, p. 14.

Marmaduke Williams died . . . Oct. 29th.
Richard Dobbs Spaight died.
Jackson, Madison and Yadkin Counties formed.

Bank of Washington incorporated.
Bank of Wadesborough incorporated.
Neuse River Navigation Co. incorporated.

The following beautiful lines on the death of Hon. J. C. Calhoun, were written by William W. Holden, Esq., of Raleigh. Mr. Calhoun died March 31st.

"The voyager on the southern main
Views with rapt awe the hallowed sign
Which nightly flames 'beyond the line,'
Nor deems the labor all in vain
Which brings him to that long sought shrine.

"The various tribes, in field, by flood,
Walk in its light when day is done,
And hail it in its high abode,
Best reflex of the absent sun.

"In all their devious wanderings,
From dewy eve through midnight's reign,
It guides them till the morning's wings
Shed sunlight o'er the earth again.

"What if that cross its front should veil,
And darkling sink in night's embrace,
Nor other stars nor sun could fill
Or share its wondrous dwelling place?

"Star of the South! 'twas thus with thee.
To thee all eyes and hearts were turned
As round thy path, from plain to sea,
The glory of thy greatness burned.

"Millions were drawn to thee and bound.
By mind's high mastery millions hailed
In thee a guide-star, and ne'er found
A ray in thee that waned or failed.

"Fixed as that sign which hangs in heaven,
Firm as the earth it shines upon,
Pure as the snow by light winds driven,
Wert thou, Columbia's honored son.

"No night's embrace for thee nor pall
But such as mortal hand hath wrought;
THOU LIVEST STILL in mind, in all
That breathes, or speaks, or lives in thought.

"Star of the South, thy beams are here,
Here in this heart that weeps thy loss;
Though hidden, thou art still a sphere,
Serene, refined from earthly dross,
Eternal and intensely clear."

1851.

Hon. AUGUSTUS MOORE died in April.

1853.

HEZEKIAH G. LEIGH, D.D., died . . Sept. 18th.

In the chapel of Randolph Macon College, Virginia, inserted in the wall on the left of the rostrum is a marble cenotaph bearing the following inscription:

"Sacred
to the memory of
REV. HEZEKIAH G. LEIGH, D.D.
He was born in Perquimans Co., N. C., Nov. 23, 1793,
professed conversion in 1817,
joined the Virginia Conference in 1818."

1854.

Bank of Clarendon, Fayetteville, incorporated.
Bank of Wilmington, N. C., incorporated.
Wilson, Polk and Harnet Counties formed.

Hon. Robert Strange died . . . Feb. 19th.

Judge Strange occupied various positions of power and usefulness in North Carolina; he was in the United States Senate from 1837 to 1841; was Judge of the Superior Court from 1826 to 1836, and was when he died Solicitor of the Fifth Judicial District, N. C.

Rev. Evan E. Freeman died . . . April 8th.

Rev. Evan E. Freeman was born in Granville County, August 15, 1820: was converted to God and joined the M. E. Church in 1839; entered the itinerant Methodist ministry in 1843; and died in Pittsylvania, Va., April 8th, 1854.

Rev. James McFarland died . . . July 17th.

The Rev. James McFarland was born Feb. 22d, 1813, in Mecklenburg County, N. C., and in early life removed with his parents to Tennessee and settled in Haywood County. In the autumn of 1831, he professed conversion and joined the M. E. Church; he was licensed to preach in 1834, and continued to labor with great acceptability and usefulness, first as an itinerant, and then as presiding elder, up to near the time of his death.

Rev. P. C. Browder died . . . . July 31st.

The Rev. P. C. Browder was born in Iredell County, Sept. 2d, 1824; was licensed to preach in 1850; in 1851, was married to Miss M. E., daughter of the Rev. John Warts, an amiable and pious lady; he labored faithfully and successfully in the ministry until he was prostrated

by sickness on 22d July, 1854; he suffered extremely until the 31st., when he breathed his last. He died in peace with God and all the world.

Samuel Patton, D.D., died . . . . August.

Dr. Patton was born in Lancaster District, S. C., January 27, 1797; was licensed to preach in 1819, from which time he continued to grow in grace and popular favor. He was, in October, 1825, appointed presiding elder; in 1846, he was chosen editor of the "Holston Christian Advocate," in which work he was faithfully engaged until his death. Mr. Patton travelled and preached several years in the western part of the State.

For the four preceding sketches I am indebted to the "Annals of Southern Methodism for 1855," by Rev. C. F. Deems of N. C.

1855.

Dr. S. B. Everitt died . . . . May 31st.
Nathaniel M. Carrington died . . Dec. 3d.
Alston A. Jones died . . . . Dec. 12th.

1856.

Mrs. Fanny Pearce, of Fayetteville, N. C., died in the 68th year of her age . . April 16th.
Col. Willie M. Nelson died . . . April 18th.
Edward Outlaw died . . . . May 30th.
Nathaniel M. Alston died . . . June 2d.
Hon. John D. Eccles died . . . June 15th.
Edward Morecock died . . . . July 13th.
Rev. William J. Parks died . . . July 21st.
Major Benjamin M. Selby died . . June 16th.

Mrs. Serena Cox, of Onslow County, died, aged 81 . . . . . June 30th.
N. C. Railroad completed.
Mrs. Susan Alexander died . . . June 12th.

The following is from the "North Carolina Argus," June 21st, 1856: "Mrs. Susan Alexander, of Revolutionary memory, departed this life in Mecklenburg County on the 12th inst. The 'Charlotte Whig' believes she was the only remaining relict (in that community) of 'the times that tried men's souls.'"

Hon. John D. Toomer died . . . Sept. 27th.

The following is from the "Wilmington Commercial" of October 3d, 1856:

"Death of Judge Toomer.—It is our duty to announce the death of Judge Toomer, aged 72 years, which occurred recently at his residence near Pittsboro'. We are among the many who personally knew his worth. No man in this or any other country exhibited through all his life greater purity of character, or more consistency in all that is amiable and praiseworthy. With a generous, benevolent and sympathetic heart, he combined learning and eloquence in an eminent degree. We look for a proper tribute of respect to his memory and a record of his public and private worth, to some other pen. For ourselves, we have always thought that official titles or positions added no dignity to Mr. Toomer. When we heard the name of John D. Toomer, there arose to our perceptions a character entitled to our affection, respect and admiration."

1857.

Hon. Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina, died . . . . . Jan. 27th.

The following lines are to his memory by a North Carolinian:

"The golden bowl by death is broke,
A pitcher burst in twain,
The cistern wheel has felt the stroke,
The noble Brooks is slain.
'Star of the South,' thy tongue is still;
A nation mourns for thee:
Who will, who can, thy station fill;
Who can so noble be?
Thou wert Columbia's honored son,
A patriot in deed;
A friend to thy dear native home,
The South—a friend in need.
Boldly her rights thou hadst maintained
Through nature's darkest frown,
On earth a wreath of laurels gained,
In heaven a starry crown.

"*Shallotte, N. C., March*, 1857."

Hon. William Hill died . . . . Oct. 29th.

The following sketch is from a November (1857) number of the "North Carolina Standard:"

"The Late William Hill.—In our last we briefly announced the death of William Hill, Secretary of State. His funeral took place at the M. E. Church, in this city, on Friday last, and was attended by a large concourse of people. The public offices at the Capitol, and the principal places of business throughout the city, were closed, as a mark of respect for the deceased. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Wheeler,

the minister in charge, who preached an impressive sermon from the following text: 'For I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that He shall stand at the latter day upon the earth: and though, after my skin, worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God.'—Job, ch. 19: vs. 25, 26.

"Partly from facts furnished us, and partly from our own knowledge, we are enabled to give the following brief biography of the deceased:

"William Hill was born in Surrey (now Stokes) County, N. C., on the 23d of September, 1773, and died in Raleigh on the 29th of October, 1857, being 84 years, 1 month and 6 days old.

"Of his early life little is known beyond the few brief reminiscences occasionally narrated by himself. His father, who removed from Caroline County, Va., was a Baptist minister, a sterling patriot and an honest man. During the war of the Revolution, his stirring appeals stimulated the Whigs of his section. He was a chaplain in the American army at the battle of Guilford Court House. His son William was then about eight years old, and he well recollected hearing the roar of the artillery, being only four miles distant from the field of battle. He has been heard to relate that a short time prior to this battle, a band of Tories called at his father's house, where he and his mother were, and inquired for his father. On being told that he was not at home they departed, avowing their intention to hang him if they found him. He had incurred their hate by his devotion to the patriot cause. He was a member of the Convention that met at Hillsborough in August, 1775, to improvise a system of government for the State. The

maiden name of his wife, the mother of the subject of this memoir, was Eliza Halbert. She was a native of Caroline County, Va.

"The late Secretary had in youth but limited educational facilities. He followed the plough for several months during the year to obtain money sufficient to pay his tuition at school the remainder of the year. At the early age of sixteen he taught school, thus improving his mind while he earned a livelihood.

"In the month of July, 1795, having obtained a letter of introduction from Mark Hardin, Esq., of Chapel Hill, afterwards Major Hardin, to James Glasgow, then Secretary of State, he came to Raleigh and entered his (Glasgow's) office as a clerk. Associated with him in the like capacity was William White, Esq., who succeeded Glasgow in office in 1798. He continued in the same position under Secretary White until about January, 1803, when he was married to Miss Sarah, daughter of Col. John Geddy. Col. G. was a staunch Whig. He was captured by the British and imprisoned for a long time in Charleston, S. C. He was a member of the first Convention of the people held in the State on the 25th of August, 1774, at New Berne; also of the Convention held at Hillsborough on the 21st of August, 1775; and he represented Halifax County in the State Legislature from 1774 to 1835.

"A son and four daughters, all now living, were the fruits of this marriage. His wife died on the 14th of February, 1833. A short time after his marriage, he engaged in the mercantile business at Haywood, Chatham County, where he remained but a short time, returning to Raleigh during the year 1804. Here, for a while, he followed the same pursuit, at Richard Smith's

old stand, Mr. Smith being then his clerk. At the session of the Legislature of 1804–5 he was appointed a magistrate for Wake County. At the February term of the court of pleas and quarter sessions in the year 1806, he was elected Register of the county; and at February term, 1807, he was elected County Court Clerk, which office he held until he was elected Secretary of State in November, 1811, succeeding William White, who died in October, 1811.

"In the year 1834 or 1835, he again married. His second wife was Mrs. Frances C. Blount, relict of Joseph Blount, Esq., of Chowan County. Her maiden name was Conner. She is a lineal descendant from John Archdale, a Quaker, who succeeded Philip Ludwell as Governor of Carolina in the year 1694. By this marriage there was no issue. She is still living.

"At the burning of the old Capitol, in 1831, Mr. Hill succeeded, by strenuous exertions, in preserving the records of his office, and had them removed to what is now the site of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. By laboring incessantly, he succeeded in arranging all his papers before the meeting of the Legislature.

"He held the office of Secretary of State, through all the mutations of party, to the day of his death.

"Mr. Hill joined the M. E. Church in 1811, when Bishops Ashbury and McKendree preached in the old State House. He was baptized privately, by immersion. There was then no church building in Raleigh. The first church built here was that of Rev. Mr. Glendening, a Unitarian, and the building is now used as a shop. It is situated on Hargett street, near the shop of David Royster, sen. The next church was the Presbyterian, and the next the Methodist. The only person now

living in Raleigh who joined the church with Mr. Hill, is Wesley Whitaker, sen.

"Mr. Hill was a sincere Christian. His leading characteristics were fidelity, industry, simplicity, honesty, integrity, benevolence and charity. But for the two last named virtues he might have amassed wealth. He was for many years a class leader and steward in the church of which he was a member. There was no gloom nor austerity in his religion. He was ever cheerful. He looked with leniency upon the failings of others, and never spoke harshly of them. Regular as was his attendance at the sanctuary, his strict observance of private duty was equally unremitting and methodical. Method, indeed, was one of his most prominent characteristics, and one of the main causes of his success in life. It is related of him that often on Saturday evenings, when he supposed no eye was on him except that of his God, he would kneel in his office at the Capitol to return thanks for mercies past, and to implore the Divine blessing upon the approaching Sabbath. He was distinguished in a remarkable degree for his uniform kindness and cordiality in his intercourse with his fellow-men. He was a man of naturally strong feelings, but he learned to control them. He was decided in his political principles—no trimmer or time-server, but he always treated others as he wished to be treated himself. It is believed that he never voted, either in county or State elections, to turn out an officer who had done his duty. It was owing to the fact that he was a good officer, an honest man, and a kind and courteous gentleman, and not that he courted favor by cringing to party, that he held his office so long. All esteemed him—none doubted his capacity or his fidelity

"When a good man dies, any incident, however trivial, illustrative of his charater, is eagerly sought and treasured up by those who loved or admired him; and the following anecdote occasionally related by Mr. Hill himself, will not be without interest. By it he inculcated, both as a pleasure and a duty, a constant regard for the feelings of others and unvarying kindness and courtesy to all with whom he should chance to meet. He remarked that he who did this was often rewarded, even in this world.

"Many years ago he journeyed to Tennessee, then an almost unbroken forest. At that time it was a perilous undertaking. Robberies were by no means uncommon, and Indian outrages were of frequent occurrence. The passage of the mountains, too, was fraught with danger, as there were but few roads, and they almost impassable. While there he met a widow lady with an infant, left by her husband's death in a land of strangers, friendless and alone. She was endeavoring to make her way back to her relatives in Carolina. Obedient to the generous impulses of his nature, he endeavored to secure her comfort and to shield her as far as he could, from the hardships incident to the journey, frequently carrying her infant for hours in his arms. In 1811, when a candidate for the office he so long and worthily filled, he was opposed by a gentleman of deserved popularity and powerful family influence. Twice they received each an equal number of votes. Several members of the legislature were confined to their rooms by sickness, and a committee was appointed to visit them and obtain their votes. One of these gentlemen, a brother of the widow above mentioned, but an entire stranger to Mr. Hill, recollected hearing his sister speak of the kindness

shown her by him, and cast his vote, on that account, for William Hill. That one vote secured his election.

"Mr. Hill had two brothers, one of whom is still living. The other was at the battle of the Horse Shoe, under General Jackson, and was called by the Indians 'Captain Big John Hill.' He has been dead several years."

In conclusion we append an article, published several years ago in the "Asheville Messenger," written by its editor, James M. Edney, Esq.:

"WILLIAM HILL, SECRETARY OF STATE.—Perhaps there is not a gentleman in North Carolina who has held office so long, or given as general satisfaction to the whole State, through its representatives and his private business intercourse, as the one whose name stands at the head of this article. James Glasgow was the first Secretary of the State of North Carolina after the Declaration of Independence. He held that office till 1798, and was succeeded by William White, who held it till removed by death in 1811, when the present Secretary took possession of an office that he has held without interruption, over forty years! ever faithful, ever at his post. Mr. Hill was born in Surrey County, on Dan River, in 1773, we believe, and was first recommended to consideration by a letter (now in the Secretary's office), from Mark Hardin to Glasgow. His father was a Baptist. Amid all the changes of political strife, the contention, ascendency and overthrow of parties in the State, and the consequent scrambling for office, the finger of proscription has never been applied to this now venerable citizen and faithful public servant. In glancing at the order in which he has the books and papers pertaining to his office arranged, while

paying him a visit in June last, we were struck with the order, precision, and methodical arrangement of everything belonging to this important public office. After years of labor, he has just completed the arrangement of every book and paper in his office in alphabetical order. He begins with the counties commencing at A and going through, then he takes up the names in the same order; then in the file of his papers, he takes up the years beginning with the first records at 1694. The counties are arranged from 1735, and State papers from 1776. A reference may be now had by him to anything pertaining to the history of the State and the Colony, that has been preserved, in a moment's time, for the last 157 years, now shrouded in the gloom of bygone days, and many and singular and woeful are the musty records that are now imprisoned and speechless upon his shelves. The first grants given by the State of North Carolina, were dated in 1777. Mr. Hill is now in a green old age, and has little to hope from the pleasures of this fleeting world, more than that consciousness which is of more value than gold, of having honestly and faithfully performed his part upon the stage of human action, with an eye single to truth, honesty, and the glory of his God. His probation upon the confines of this earth is fast approaching that point, 'where the good man meets his fate,' and evinces to the world the excellence of religion and the blissful reward of a virtuous and consistent course of conduct. Such men are a blessing to the world in life, glorify their Creator in death, and leave the world the better for having lived in it, and their friends 'not without hope.' Mr. Hill has long been a faithful attendant, a sincere worshipper, and a consistent member

of the Methodist Church. Long may he live to adorn her communion, and spread abroad in society the sweet influences of virtue, honor, and religion; and when he dies, may his exit be calm, triumphant, and peaceful, for

> "'Death is the crown of life;
> Were death denied, poor man would live in vain;
> Death wounds to cure; we fall, we rise, we reign,
> Spring from our fetters, fasten to the skies,
> Where blooming Eden withers from our sight.
> The King of Terrors is the Prince of Peace.'"

WARM SPRINGS—PAINTED ROCK—CHIMNEYS.

These celebrated Springs are situated in old Buncombe (now Madison) County, on the French Broad, thirty-six miles below Asheville, and have long been known and extensively resorted to by Southerners during the summer months. The following is taken from the "Asheville Messenger" of 1850:

"These Springs boil up in various places, in a low flat piece of ground immediately on the margins, or banks of French Broad and Spring Creek, two beautiful and limpid streams of crystal *cold* water. The temperature of the *warm* water of the springs is 105°, sufficiently hot to kill a fish or snake in three minutes! These Springs were discovered some time anterior to 1800. They were first owned by William Neilson, senior, as early perhaps as 1804; afterwards by his son, I believe, and then by Captain Garrett, of South Carolina, who purchased them about 1817: he held them ten years; then Mr. G. K. Sisney owned them for four years, when in 1831 they became the property of James Patton, and have been used, owned, and occupied by James W. and John E. Patton, his

sons, ever since. These gentlemen have greatly improved and popularized them. The present building is a most beautiful one; 230 feet long, two stories high, with a piazza fronting the river, studded with thirteen massive columns, 20 feet in height. The dining-room is 40 by 80 feet; the bar, ball, and dancing rooms are all airy, spacious, and comfortable. In addition to this, there are six other small brick buildings for families and single gentlemen, all beautifully situated on a level surface or green lawn, in a fine grove of locust and other forest trees, set out by the proprietors. The establishment accommodates comfortably two hundred and fifty persons, and two hundred and forty can be seated at the dining tables at one time. The improvements were made at great expense, and the main building, with a stable 60 by 160 feet, were burned down, Sept. 18, 1838; but, by great efforts, were re-opened July 1, 1839. The largest number of visitors was from 1833 to 1838. The great 'panic' then came on, new springs were discovered, which, with other causes, greatly lessened the number annually. Last year, 1849, was the most prosperous for many. The proprietors erected a good bridge across the river in 1832, and rebuilt it in 1842. The French Broad at this point is about 420 feet in width, tolerably rapid and at one place quite deep. The buildings are beautifully located, 60 yards from the river; a beautiful lawn, gravel walks, etc., intervening. In the rear, a large scope of finely-cultivated lands appear, which are gradually succeeded by sloping hills and towering mountains. Visitors will always here find all the luxuries of fine air, fine water, fish, venison, and whatever else the country affords.

"*The Vicinity.*—The vicinity around the Springs is

grand and picturesque. 'Mountain Island,' two miles above the Springs on the main road, is one of the prettiest we have ever seen; it is perhaps half a mile in length, and is really a *little mountain*, carpeted and decorated with all that rich variety of evergreens, forest trees, shrubbery, flowers, etc., which nature so lavishly bestows on our mountains generally. The river below is smooth, deep, narrow, and polished as a mirror for some distance, when it breaks up, as above, into beautiful, dashing, sparkling cascades. The '*Paint*' or '*Painted Rock*,' properly, is five miles below, and is on the line between Buncombe and the 'Old North State,' and Tennessee. On this rock, about twenty feet from the ground or road, is what resembles *red paint*, in irregular curvatures or lines; these face the river and the road, and have been much mutilated by inquisitive visitors. This rock is about 200 feet in height, formed of regular strata, which seem to have been jarred or broken, by some terrible pressure, into pieces or seams of every imaginable size, horizontally and perpendicularly, east and west, north and south; parts of which are perpendicular from and others actually *hang over* the road, astonishing the beholder below; and well it may, for portions of it occasionally fall off into the road or river. The top of this rock may be easily attained from the north side.

"Winding our way along the margin of this most wild and restless foaming river, we reach, after another mile's journey, what are called the '*Chimneys*.' About a quarter of a mile before doing so, the road seems to be hedged up entirely, and an outlet to the visitant seems impossible, as the river spreads out to a great width, and dashes up its spray—apparently for a great distance—directly

against the '*Chimneys;*' but by pressing on, as in climbing winding stairs, there is a way opened for him, and he soon finds himself standing 'on a narrow neck of land,' built up of stones and dirt by human hands, and upon his left, the beautiful but wild and terrific French Broad, leaping and dashing in its onward career for the great Father of Waters; and upon his right, rising precipitously and perpendicularly to the astonishing height of 400 feet, stand, in their natural sublimity and grandeur, the far-famed '*Chimneys.*' At the highest point, broken and disjointed, rocks stand out as if unsustained in mid-air, and the least motion would send them directly into the road, which, at some points, does not exceed 12 feet in width! rendering this the last place we should want to cry out for 'mountains and rocks to fall on us,' unless we wished to *depart!* We have *crept under* the Niagara Falls, and listened with awe and solemn veneration to their unceasing thunders; wandered about the Devil's Hole, visited the Hickory-Nut Falls, Table Rock, and a thousand other wonderful manifestations of natural sublimity; but have never seen anything in the shape of a rock that penetrated further into the sublime than do portions of the '*Chimneys.*' These rocks, like the '*Painted,*' seem to have been formed by (to use a new phrase) the *rock-formation process,* and to have been shivered to atoms by some *master-stroke of volcanic thunder!* So much is this the case that thousands of pieces, in square, diamond, oblong, and almost every conceivable shape, have fallen off or out, and are scattered in every direction below, and are composed of almost every species, from white flint to soft sandstone. Various scribblers have *exposed* their names on these rocks, which may be

considered as decaying mementoes of departed '*greens*.' The hills and crags near by are great resorts for the turkey buzzard; these congregate here, especially at night, in great numbers, and 'waste their sweetness on the desert air.' The sight of the Chimneys, from the opposite side of the river, is a most charming one. The approach to the Springs from Asheville covers almost every species of beautiful scenery. It is remarkable that on the north side of the river, all the way down, the water from the Springs is particularly warm and bad; on the other side, good. Two miles below the Springs, there is an exception—on the north side; here there is a good spring. On our way down we met 373 head of Kentucky cattle in one drove; and at the Springs saw in another *drove, four hundred ducks!* We leave the reader to judge whether these latter were of the '*cold water cure*,' or the '*quack*' fraternity! But to the French Broad, beautiful and lonely stream, I turn, and turning, repeat the verses of Moore:

"'Oh, I have thought, and thinking, sighed,
How like to thee, thou restless tide,
May be the lot, the life of him,
Who roams along thy water's brim;
Through what alternate shades of woe,
And flowers of joy, *my path* shall go!
How many an humble, still retreat,
May rise to court my weary feet,
While still pursuing, still unblest,
I wander on, nor dare to rest.'

Flow on, thou beautiful river, and bear on thy palpitating bosom the dew-drops of '*Pisgah*,' the tears of the far-famed '*Black*,' and the gushing rills of Old Buncombe's thousand hillsides, as pure and spotless as the hearts that innocently throb in the angelic bosoms of

your numberless and charming daughters; till you, like they, shall, after life's fitful visions and destined journey are ended, rest in the haven of your last repose; one the mirror of earth, the other the light of heaven."

[*From the "Asheville Messenger,"* 1857.]

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN.

The Black Mountain! Who has not heard of it? Who among us has not seen it? Who that does not desire to see it and be upon it? Standing, as it does, a full head and shoulders above any mountain in America east of the Rocky Mountains—and it would do no discredit to the standing, elevation and character of any one west of them, if "*Buncombe*" is its mother and Yancy its godfather! Above the dark blue sea, whose waters never rest, its summit sleeps in undisturbed serenity and composure, at an elevation of 6,672 feet; and whilst the sea rocks, washes and scours the great bulk of the known world, it rises, like some tall cliff, with a grandeur and sublimity that defies competition; it opens the rain clouds, peers out above the storm, husbands the ice and snows of winter, gives life and beauty to a perpetual green verdure, carpets itself with a dark green moss, is first to challenge the admiration of the sun and last to witness his departure, receiving the first and last kisses of his golden rays at morn and even. Who would not stand upon the top of such an honored and time-worn patriarch and view a landscape, from centre to circumference, which for its beauty, variety, extent and sublimity, is, perhaps, in unadorned nature, unsurpassed by any in the known world? There

are not many reading persons who have not heard of it; not a great many among us who have not had glimpses of it from some point; but there are hundreds and thousands who were born and have been raised within thirty miles of it, who know as little about it (more than that it is the "Black Mountain"), as they do about the "*mountain in the moon*," and without being particular, we were among the number, though old enough for king, priest, patriarch, or president! We had for years desired to wipe off the reproach; but one misfortune and another deprived us of the opportunity till Thursday, the 23d of October, 1851, when, after failing to induce several friends to accompany us, on account of the cold, the weather being a little frosty, we mounted our "*ball against the field*," swung the "Alpine horn" about us, and in company with Mr. A. S. Merrimon, we struck the "*winding way*," chiming to ourselves:

> "Away! away! to the mountain brow,
> Where the streams are gently laving;
> Away! away!" etc.

We left Asheville at 10 o'clock A.M., and with a moderate ride reached the "Lodge," a handsome improvement made at "Whitaker's Spring," on a spur of the Black Mountain, twenty-four miles from Asheville, at 6 P.M., having secured on the way the services of Mr. Jesse Stepp, as guide. Here, after gazing for some time with an almost bewildered astonishment upon the grandeur of the scene, the general beauty of the site, the improvements in that wild and terrific, mountainous, howling wilderness, and more particularly upon the indescribable grandeur—the heaven-inspiring beauty

and more than earthly splendor of (if we may be allowed the expression) the foliage of a golden sun, setting in a clear sky, and whose disc had just dropped, like a globe of molten gold, into a sea of liquid silver behind a blue mountain, throwing up to heaven the bright rays of the two, the gold preponderating below, the silver above, in such a beautiful softness and delicacy, that a fresh blown rose in the month of August would have blushed and hung its head to its mother earth at the sight. Such a scene we may gaze upon, but cannot describe. Raphael, Titian, Angelo or Rembrandt, could they have witnessed it, would have cast their brushes to the four winds, their colors to the earth, sighed for immortality, given up the ghost in despair, and been buried, like Aaron, on a "high mountain" in the suburbs of this new earthly Jerusalem, where the plaintive requiem of the heavenly winds would have chanted their funeral dirge to the end of time. We partook of a plain repast, found our thermometer at thirty-four, retired to rest, and at half-past four the next morning got up and prepared for the ascent. Starting at a quarter before five, we made our way up the steeps of the mountain, keeping the winding of the only path on it, under the dark foliage of the millions of balsam trees that cover it like a cloak for miles, as best we could; now in it, and now out; but "*Excelsior*" was inscribed on our hearts, and we were determined to reach "*Mitchell's Peak*," which is the highest point, by sunrise. After we made the first long ascent, we gained the main ridge, leading to the "*Potato Top*," next in height to the Black; this we kept for some distance, and then turned to the left, making a direct charge for the main top, and though the ground was

crusted and icy, perspiration flowed freely; but o'er rock, and crag, and earth, and moss, on, on, "onward and upward," we went, toiling to make the ascent on one side, while the sun was bursting out from the eyelids of morning with the velocity of lightning, to make his brilliant appearance upon the other! Occasionally we gave a blast from our "*horn*," which, though elsewhere clear and shrill, somehow had here lost its voice, and it fell powerless as one's breath against a strong wind; we listened in vain for the echo, and if it ever found a home, it was in *heaven*, as our favorite song says:

"And again, shall echo in heaven again."

Perhaps it did; but we can't say. Diamonds and pearls are found by deep diving; gold and brilliants by hard digging; heaven by a long, boisterous journey; almost everything valuable by hard labor, perseverance, or rigid application, in some way; so is the summit of this beautiful mountain reached by a most tedious, circuitous, steep, long and tiresome ascent; but at every turn new beauties enliven the scene and inspirit the pilgrim on his way to this prince of "Meccas." At last, we were ushered into an open plain, of some four or five acres, perfectly destitute of everything except grass, and the cold air struck us very sensibly while passing through it; into the dark balsam forest we once more dashed, and in two or three minutes we shouted "*Eureka!*" for we stood upon the pinnacle of one of the *highest mountains in America*, and very considerably nearer heaven than we ever expected to be while editor of a country newspaper! But so it was, and so was it once (editor excepted), with his brimstone majesty! The atmos-

phere was clear and beautiful, nothing to mar the sight but a long, white and variegated cloud, that stretched itself like a curtain across, over, before and behind the hills and mountain peaks below us, which was occasioned by the burning of the woods on the Swannanoa side. We planted our guns, mounted the highest rock, and had hardly time to look round—a moment had not passed—till "the glorious and beautiful sun of the morning" peered up from the dappled east, with a "brightness of glory," a dazzling brilliancy, an indescribable splendor, a fiery flashing, that baffles all description, and that we have seen nowhere else upon earth or water—though we have often watched his rising and setting at sea; have seen him from hillside, from valley, from mountain and from plain, but never before did we see him as from the "*Black Mountain;*" never did we behold him literally "taking the wings of the morning, and flying to the uttermost parts of the earth," gilding with a thousand hues the whole area in his gorgeous flight; and though we did not realize that we were "in the mountain of his holiness," nor at "the city of our God," yet we felt that "the God who rules on high" is a terrible, a mighty God in his majesty, his handiworks, and his omnipotence, and we involuntarily exclaimed, "Great are thy wondrous works!" In this instance we did not behold "His footsteps in the sea;" nor see him "riding on the storm," yet we saw him shooting his moral light from hill to hill, from mountain to mountain, and from valley to valley, waking up, calling to action millions of his creatures. Under these reflections, we turned and saw the rays of his sun dashing from mountain to mountain; now here, now there; tipping this peak, glancing that cliff, yon precipice, that

hillside; and anon, as with one blaze, he spread his omnipotence o'er the whole scene, leaving nothing, as far as the eye could see, upon which his rays and his brightness did not fall. We fixed our eye, like an eagle, steadfastly on him, and there seemed to be a fiery flashing, a brilliant revolution going on, increasing in velocity and brightness, not round and round, but from the circumference to the centre, that we never before witnessed—it seemed to be a rolling up of his brightness, yet an increase of his light. Higher and higher he ascended, and now the mists began to clear away in the distance, and one object and another in rapid succession presented themselves, till we thought of the poet when he said:

> "And still new beauties may I see,
> And still increasing light;"

and so it was, for in the east our eyes glanced rapidly upon the Blue Ridge, Table Mountain, Hawk Bill, Brushy Mountain, the Grandfather, Turkey Cock, and a multitude of others, apparently rising in the distance till the ground became one vast plain, as level, as blue, as beautiful as the sea; on the north, the Bald, the Tennessee, and the Paint Mountain, were glistening in the sun; on the west, the Craggy, the French Broad Range, Pisgah, Hog Back, Looking-Glass, Glassy, etc., studded the picture; on the south, the highest peak of the Alleghanies, the "Pinnacles," Rocky Knob, Slaty, Grey Beard, Bear Wallow, Sugar Loaf, and a hundred others, appeared in every imaginable hue, and measuring and filling every descriptive height. From this point may be seen, on the east, and immediately under it, the rise of the Toe River, and just beyond, the beau-

tiful Catawba; on the north, Caney River; on the west, Ivy and Laurel; on the south, the limpid Swannanoa, whose waters help to swell the mighty Mississippi.

We made the ascent from the "Lodge," by a pressing walk, in forty minutes. We then climbed the highest balsam, on the highest point, with our head two feet above its highest twig, and with Mr. Merrimon in another, we gave, in succession, three cheers each, for the United States, Millard Fillmore and William A. Graham, the Old North State, Professor Mitchell, Mountain Boys and Buncombe Lasses! After which, at the top of our voice, and that topped everything else just there, we sang, *alone* and "in our glory," Hail Columbia, The Old North State, and Some Love to Roam, etc. As trophies, we took the two top twigs and descended, having realized "*glory enough for one day;*" and to do something for so great a place, and to immortalize ourself, we have engaged Mr. Stepp, at our own expense, to open an avenue on the extreme edge of the precipice, and entirely round the next highest point southeast of the Potato Top, to which nothing has ever been done, and it is almost impossible now to penetrate it; yet it is the most precipitous, terrible, and presents one of the finest southern and eastern views of any point from the mountain; and it will be one of the most beautiful and picturesque views yet made accessible on these wonderful, heaven-ascending and magnificent mountains. It is soon to be completed, and will be well worth a visit from every pilgrim who climbs those heights. We say now, as one of old, "go and see, for the half has not been told you," and it never can be. Go and see the "*Black.*" Go.

The only inhabitants we saw on these high points

were pheasants, cross bills, (a merry little bird, whose bill crosses, and compels him to turn his head aside when he picks up his food) and mountain boomers, a sort of squirrel. Hogs are deterred from ever pushing their snouts to this height, owing to the warm and affectionate embraces they have doubtless often met with here from "Bruin," who lords it in these dark recesses, in his own way, and sets everything at defiance.

After feasting our eyes to intoxication, we made our way back and ascended the Potato Top. In making the trip up the Swannanoa, this mountain stands square across in front of the *Black*, and entirely hides it from sight, and is so called by its highest point resembling a bunch of *Irish potato* tops; the Black derived its name from the everlasting *black appearance* it presents, by being covered with balsam both winter and summer. From the Potato Top, a most picturesque eastern and western view presents itself, including the Catawba, Toe River, Swannanoa and Homony Valleys. Marion, Morganton, and Burnsville can be seen from the Black. On the Potato Top, one may stand in a moment in the counties of Burke, McDowell, Buncombe and Yancy, all of which corner there. The contrast between the Black and the Craggy, both of which lock arms, is strikingly beautiful. The former ever stands in its dark, precipitous, gloomy and sombre hue; the latter, with its beautifully sloped and curved top, its numerous pointed and peaked ridges, some of which are naked and barren, others wearing heavy foliage, and the whole presenting quite a lively and animated appearance, though of a bronzed and greyish hue. We took a long, lingering look all round and commenced the descent, and at 9 o'clock we were seated at the "Lodge," erected

by William Patton, to a repast for which we had an unusual relish. At 10, we commenced the descent, and at 12 reached Mr. Sepp's, and partook of a most sumptuous dinner, at a table graced by a handsome, sprightly lass, daughter of our host. At 6½ P.M., we were pleasantly seated at our own table, fatigued, but delighted with our two days' journey.

BUNCOMBE MEN.

The publisher, by permission of the author, finding, after this work was mostly in type, that a few pages would be wanting to give it proper form, hastily, and without the possibility of consulting either persons or papers, wrote out, from a bad memory and amid a multiplicity of business engagements, the following sketches of a few of those deserving notice in a work like this who were among the first and the useful citizens of the "*good old State of Buncombe*," "*away out West.*" The particulars in the notices of George Swain, Andrew Erwin, and Rev. George Newton he obtained from Hon. D. L. Swain, who has a greater collection of incidents in the history of his own State than any man in it, and who, it is hoped, at some future day, will be able to place them in permanent form, for the benefit of posterity. For want of proper data, he has placed these Buncombe sketches in this part of the work, under one head, with the exception of the above mentioned, which appear under date of 1766—only one of them, Mr. Mills, properly belonging there—but owing to delay in receiving manuscript, the others were put there in order to meet a necessity in printing the work.

DAVID L. (son of George) SWAIN was born in the

neighborhood of Asheville, on the 4th of January, 1801. He was prepared for college at Newton Academy, entered the junior class in the University in August, 1822, where, on account of ill health and narrowness of resources, he remained only a few weeks.

He read law under the direction of the late John Lewis Taylor, Chief Justice of North Carolina, was licensed to practice in the County Courts in June, 1823, and in the Superior Courts in January, 1825.

He represented Buncombe County, in the House of Commons, in 1824, 1825, and 1826. In 1827 he was the Solicitor of the Edenton Circuit. He resigned the office at the close of the spring circuit, returned to the House of Commons in 1828, and closed his legislative career in 1829. In 1830 he was a member of the Board of Internal Improvements. In December of the latter year he was appointed Judge of the Superior Court of Law and Equity, and held this office during the years 1831 and 1832. He was Governor of the State in 1833, 1834, and 1835. A few days before the expiration of his last gubernatorial term, he was appointed President of the University, of which he had been a trustee since 1832. He was a delegate to remodel the constitution in 1835.

He married Miss Eleanor H. White, daughter of the late William White, Secretary of State, and granddaughter of Richard Caswell, the first governor under the State Constitution, on the 12th Jan., 1826.

Governor Swain was always a close student, and remarkable for his kindness and courtesy to all; careful and prudent in his walk and conversation, always looking upon the better side of things, and hoping for the best. In his religious opinions he is a Presbyterian.

In politics he has always exercised a sound discretion, entertaining the greatest respect for the opinions of others; never violent; his political affinities, when actively exercised, were with the Whig party. For twenty-two years he has kept himself aloof from parties, and confined his time and his studies to the great interests of learning and education, especially as connected with his own State, and the University over which he has presided during this time with so much ability and success. By a prudent course of conduct he has accumulated a handsome property; showing that a well-spent life, though commenced in obscurity and poverty, seldom goes unrewarded, even in this life, and when it does, it secures in that which is to come an inheritance that is "undefiled and fadeth not away forever." The Governor is in the enjoyment of good health, has a vigorous constitution, and promises yet the hope of great service to his State and country. He was a delegate to amend the Constitution of the State in 1835.

Rev. Samuel Edney was born in Pasquotank County, in 1768. At an early age he became a convert to Christianity, under the preaching of the then despised and persecuted Methodists. His first serious impressions were from a dream, in which he found himself and all his brothers exposed to a raging fire, from which he alone escaped. This led him to serious reflections on his future state, and "to flee the wrath to come." In 1790 he received license to exhort and preach. In 1791 and 1792 he travelled and preached. In the latter year, he and Jonathan Bird were sent to Wilmington, and from thence to the "far West," or what was called the "Black Mountain Circuit," including all the western part of the

State, and a portion of Tennessee, where he formed the acquaintance of Eleanor, daughter of William Mills, to whom he was married in 1793. He located in 1794, but continued to preach up to the last week of his life. He died Sept. 17, 1844. He was ordained elder by Bishop Ashbury, in 1813. He was the father of twelve children, eleven of whom grew up to maturity, and eight are still living. His eldest son, John Morriss, enlisted in the war of 1812; was honorably discharged; married a Miss Foll of Augusta, Ga.; went to merchandising, and subsequently went to Mobile and settled, where he died of consumption, in January, 1824, leaving one daughter, who now resides in Alabama, the head of a family. William W. Edney died July 22, 1822. Alson Mills Edney died Sept. 12, 1842—both of whom, with father and mother, "sleep their last sleep" at Edney ville, N. C., their old homestead.

Samuel Edney, in making his trip from Wilmington west, filled an appointment, on the way made for him, with this then high-sounding announcement: "Rev. Samuel Edney, an eminent Methodist preacher from the North, will preach," etc. This was without his knowledge until he reached the place; and finding "the whole country gathered together," was the most trying trial of his life, being young and inexperienced; but he prayed to his Master, who never forsook him, while his knees smote together, and his hands trembled for fear; yet it was reported that the sermon made a powerful impression for good. At a later day, he gave, unintentionally, great offence, while preaching the funeral sermon of one of a numerous family by the name of Stepp, during which, while in the height of his sermon, with great emphasis, he exclaimed, "Yes! and after all these

warnings from God, you will go on, step by step, till you all go down to hell!" An explanation afterwards was necessary to redeem them from so terrible an end. He maintained his Christian walk for fifty-six years, and his ministerial for fifty-four. It was his custom to supply some appointment on Sabbath all through life. He preached monthly, for a number of years, at the "Newton Academy," near Asheville, a distance of twenty miles from his residence; was a regular attendant of camp meetings; the first one ever held in the County was upon his possessions, and his house was always the preacher's home. He lived, as far as possible, "at peace with all men," and, like Paul, labored diligently through life with his own hands. He was an acting magistrate for forty years, and perhaps tried and disposed of more cases than any other man in his County or State. He was the first, and continued, postmaster at Edneyville for twelve years. He inherited and raised a number of slaves, but not being able to govern them without chastisement, he parted with them, and shared the common toils of his neighbors in the support of a large family, whom he loved and cherished till death. "He fought a good fight," was the first regular Methodist preacher in that region of country, "finished his course with joy," and died in the triumphs of a living faith that never left him in his many trials; often exclaiming, with a holy triumph, in his old age, "I have served God over fifty years, and have never seen the moment that I regretted it, or was willing to look or turn back to the beggarly elements of the world."

"He preached in life, and cried in death,
'Behold! behold the Lamb!'

Servant of God, well done!
Thy glorious warfare's past;
The battle's fought, the race is won,
And thou art crown'd at last."

General Philip Brittain was a man of a strong mind and constitution, and represented his constituents in various public offices; he was elected several times to the Legislature from Buncombe; while there, perhaps his last time, Henderson County was formed, and received its name at his suggestion, after "Old General Henderson," a worthy citizen of the State. He was an industrious, enterprising, public spirited man. He married Sophia, daughter of widow Lewis; raised a large family; and died in 1848, at an advanced age.

Col. John Clayton, of Mills's River, filled many stations of honor and trust in his own County, and, perhaps, represented it in the Legislature oftener than any other one man, and in both branches. He was magistrate and one of the County Court, in Buncombe and Henderson, for, perhaps, thirty years. He was a ruling elder of the Presbyterian Church for a great many years; raised a numerous family, and died in peace in 1857.

Rev. James Askew was another early and old settler on Spring Creek; he was an orderly, peaceable and useful citizen, for a long serious of years, and maintained his Christian walk and conversation, as a Methodist minister, through evil and good report; he died in peace the 9th of January, 1852, aged 74 years; leaving a large family, and a good name behind him.

James Johnson, of Mills's River, died the 2d of July, 1852, in his 93d year; a remarkable instance of the power of "pure and undefiled religion," over the human

heart. Everybody who knew James Johnson, knew the power that governed him was "from on high." He was a living monument of grace and peace, and in his exit, "death had no sting." He was a member of the Methodist Church, and a "shining light" for sixty years or more. In the revolution, he served his country as well as his God, doing valiant service for both. A large circle of friends and relations have inherited his virtues, and are emulating his examples.

Rev. Humphrey Posey was by nature a man of remarkable parts; a strong physical frame, and unbending will, quick perception, and a mind peculiar for its originality, strength and activity. Perhaps no man in the back country, of his limited acquirements, raised in the wild woods, as he was, was his equal; he was a member of the Baptist Church, one of its first defenders and pioneers; and was able to make a strong impression upon any audience, even the most refined and cultivated. He used a heavy sledge hammer, and wielded it with great power upon sinners. He left several descendants in the mountain region, and moved to Georgia, where he continued to preach until his death, which occurred several years since; he was beloved and lamented.

James McConnel Smith was the son of Col. Daniel Smith, and was the first white child born, west of the Blue Ridge, in the limits of North Carolina. Mr. Smith was a man of untiring industry, economy, and perseverance. He married Polly, daughter of Col. John Patton, settled at Asheville, at an early day, and commenced merchandising and farming, both of which he prosecuted successfully till his death in 1856. He heeded not the fashions of the world, but steadily

pursued his calling, and at his death left a large fortune for his children. Mrs. Smith died in 1843, respected and lamented. She was the mother of nine children, five of whom are still living—one, Mrs. Brown, at Washington, Texas; she has been married three times, the first time to Mr. Hoke, who was killed by Mr. Henderson, at Lincolnton, in a fracas, several years since. She now enjoys a competency, and a bright hope of an inheritance where troubles and sorrows never come.

Col. J. Barnett settled on French Broad, seventy years ago, and was the first man to pilot or navigate wagons *through Buncombe*, by putting the *two big wheels* on the *lower side!* sometimes pulling, sometimes pushing, and sometimes *carrying* the wagon! at a charge of $5 "for work and labor done."

Beadon and Zebulon Baird were among "the old inhabitants," and were useful and respectable men, leaving descendants worthy their sires. They were the first merchants in Buncombe, and "imported" the first "Jewsharps," which were then as great a wonder as a Giraffe would be now. James M. Smith told the writer of their giving him one, when a small boy, which pleased him more than any present he ever received. "Gourd fiddles" were then in vogue, "puncheon floors," and "corn-stalk bows!" The Messrs. Baird carried up the first four wheeled wagon ever seen in Buncombe, which was in 1793, and was then a great curiosity; "slides" or "sleds" having been, in connection, with "trucks" or "truckle wheels," the useful and ornamental vehicles in that rolling region of country, up to that time; one horse carts were the next *family carriage* luxury; they brought that wagon across the South Carolina or "Saluda Gap," which was opened

by Col. Earle, for the State of South Carolina, at the sum of four thousand dollars. This road has gradually improved down to the present time, and is now a good road. The Messrs. Baird have long been sleeping with the silent *dead* upon the blue hills of their balmy days.

Col. Ben. Davidson was another old and useful citizen, who spent a long and useful life among the companions of his early days, in old Buncombe. Many of his descendants are still in that region of our State, walking worthy of their vocation, among them Col. S. W. Davidson, of Swannanoa, now in a green old age, enjoying the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

Capt. Thomas Foster, of Swannanoa, is still living, enjoying remarkable health and activity in his old age, of whom Bishop Abney frequently speaks in his visits to that region from 1788 to 1813. Mr. Foster is well and favorably known, and by a life of industry has accumulated a competency. But he must soon follow his old friends who have gone before him to the spirit land.

Col. James M. Alexander, who died the present year (1858), married a daughter of Capt. Foster, and lived the greater part of his life on French Broad, below Asheville, where he accumulated a large fortune, raised and educated a highly respectable family. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and a liberal supporter of the same; and extensively known as a most worthy and hospitable landlord, as well as a liberal public-spirited man and most worthy citizen. One of his daughters married George W. Baxter, Esq., since deceased; and another, Col. John Baxter, now of Knoxville, Tenn., heretofore favorably known in Rutherford and Henderson Counties as a private and public citizen.

John Johnson, of Mills's River, died in 1849, leaving

a large circle of relatives and friends to lament his departure. Mr. Johnson was a plain, unassuming man, of sterling merits and virtues—such a man as would bless and better the condition of any community of people among whom he should sojourn. He adorned a Christian character by a strictly humble, obedient and faithful course and conversation, through a long life, which terminated in great peace of mind and a bright hope of a blessed immortality beyond the grave.

Col. James M. Lowry, of Sandy Mush, was long and favorably known as an industrious and enterprising citizen, both in public and private. He served his Country in the legislature very acceptably a great number of times; was State Councillor; and filled many other stations of honor and trust. Bishop Ashury said of him in his early days, 1802: "I would here record that James Lowry, an agreeable, pious youth, rode with me for the last seventy miles. I feel truly grateful to him and to his family. May the same measure of kindness be always meted to him and his, and to all such affectionate young men, and feeling, attentive people." His future conduct fully justified what was here said of him. He raised a large family to usefulness and respectability; was a tried and faithful member of the Methodist Church for nearly a half century; and died in peace in 1857.

James Patton was born in the County of Derry, Ireland, Feb. 13, 1756, of poor, but respectable parents. His father was a farmer, and died when James was fourteen years of age. On the 4th of June, 1783, having resided with his mother up to this time, he embarked for America, and landed at Philadelphia August 3d. For six years, he labored at mining, well-digging, farm-

ing, working on the canals, grubbing, etc., and a good part of the time was sick, unable to do anything. He was "*a stranger in a strange land;*" no friend, no relation; and, besides all this, had got in bad company; once was made drunk; was cheated out of all he had by gambling, and his case became almost desperate. But having fallen in with some good people, and received some good advice, he persevered; so that at the expiration of six years he had left about two hundred dollars. This he invested in a small "*pack*" of goods and a "*pony;*" the "*pack*" was put on the "*pony,*" and the trio started on the tide for a fortune. But three miles had been made, when the "*pony,*" in place of crossing the dam at a mill, being driven by Mr. P., made directly into the *mill-pond*, where water and mud were abundant and free; the water at once ingulfed "*pony*" and "*pack,*" and the mud below secured "pony's" heels; and but for getting his head or nose on a stump, he would have been drowned! This was a complete mercantile baptism! Assistance came and a rescue was made. This was in November, 1789. He made his way through to North Carolina, and on his way fell in and travelled with James McIntyre, of Morganton. In Wilkes, Burke, Buncombe, etc., he traded for several years—returning north to get supplies—taking in exchange for goods fur skins, indigo, feathers, etc., upon which he made a profit. In 1791, he met with Andrew Irwin, who afterwards married his sister, went in business with him, and, after twenty years partnership, they dissolved and made settlement of a large estate in *one day!* In 1792, he moved his mother and family to Wilkes County, and was afterwards instru-

mental in bringing all his brothers and sisters to America. In 1794, he married a daughter of Francis Reynolds, one of the first settlers on Yadkin River. In 1807, Mr. Patton and family, and Mr. Erwin, moved to Swannanoa (where Col. Thomas Patton now lives), and in 1814, moved to Asheville, where his mother, his wife, and himself, all afterwards died. Mr. P., though he grew rich, "*never sold the widow's cow, nor the poor man's land.*" He brought forward many young men, who afterwards became useful and leading citizens; among them, Andrew Irwin, Jeremiah Cleveland, George Jones, Wm. R. ("Long Billy") Smith, and others. He heeded well the maxim, "*Stay at home and mind your own business.*" In his advice to his children, in his 84th year, he says: "Although I have often erred, still I am pleased that God has blessed my weak means, and enabled me to give you some advice for your good. And may the God of Grace cheer and support me until the time of our separation on earth, and give me a life of blessed immortality beyond the grave. That you may live in harmony and peace with each other, and so spend your lives in this world, that you will be prepared for that which is to come, is the wish of your affectionate father."

By perseverance, his means increased, and after removing to Asheville he opened a store and hotel, and engaged in farming, all of which he continued successfully through a long series of years, raising in the meantime, a large and highly respectable family. His hotel was enlarged from time to time, and has long been known and kept up as the "*Eagle Hotel*," on the old site, and belongs now to James W. Patton. Only two

of the children are now residents of the village; two are in the neighborhood; and the others are all married and removed to various parts of the country.

Mr. Patton was a man of untiring industry and economy; he lived as nearly up to the motto, "No moment unemployed," as, perhaps, any other man in his day; yet he was liberal and public-spirited, lending a hand to everything calculated to promote virtue, morality, and the public good. Bishop Ashury—than whom there were few better men, better judges of human nature, and few who could *say so much in a few words*—thus speaks, in 1809, of Mr. Patton and Mr. Erwin, his partner: "Sabbath, Sept. 29th. At Buncombe. I spoke on Luke xiv., 10. It was a season of attention and feeling. We dined with Mr. Erwin, and lodged with James Patton. *How rich, how plain, how humble, and how kind!*"

In 1831, Mr. Patton bought out and improved the *Warm Springs*, a celebrated watering place ever since, thirty-six miles below Asheville, on the French Broad. Mr. Patton was very inquisitive and very communicative, nearly always bettering and instructing himself or others by it; sometimes it was "*otherwise.*" It was *otherwise* when a young man, who thought himself exceedingly smart, after he had a half bushel full of salt, said to Mr. P., "Now, Mr. P., I will give you twenty-five cents to let me *tramp that salt.*" "Get in, my mon; get in, my mon; tramp away till you are satisfied." The young man put in two not very femenine understandings, and by the force of gravity lowered the salt to one peck, or less; stepped out, with a peculiar wink, took hold of the spade, lifted it full of salt to refill the half bushel, when his arm was touched, and

Mr. P. remarked, "No, no, young mon; no, no, young mon; you gave me two shillings to '*tramp that salt*;' not to fill the half bushel." It is currently reported that that young man never "tramped" another half bushel of salt for Mr. P., and that it was a bad investment, at least for the time. It was "*otherwise*," when Mr. P. was improving the road near the Warm Springs. Having a number of men blasting and laying stone, he was out, with stick in hand, pushing and prying every stone, to see if it were well placed; and was warned not to trouble them; but being determined to see that everything was *well done*, in making a sudden push at a very unstable, and, for him, unfortunate stone, aided by the carelessness of a boy, it moved, and a *slide* from above took place; and one or both of Mr. P.'s legs was so "*put upon*," that several months of careful "knitting" was required to fasten and restore to their proper functions the ligaments and bones that suffered from the catastrophe occasioned by that inquisitive cane.

At a subsequent period, he had some men repairing pump-logs, through which water was carried from the mountain side to his hotel. Being in a deep hollow, the water pressure was very great, being a pressure from both ends. Here, as in other places, there was an inch hole bored and a pin driven in, "*to try the water*," and occasionally to clean the logs; while the men were engaged near this, Mr. P. approached, and in his usual kind way commenced talking, inquiring, and making suggestions; finally, his eye rested on the pin, and thinking it might not be thoroughly tight, he commenced tapping, first one side and then the other, remarking, "Is this tight, my men; is this tight, my men?" "*You had better let that alone*, Mr. P.," said

they, and by way of *illustration* of the latter remark, the pin became suddenly, either from water or cane pressure, or both, unsettled, and made a perpendicular gyration in the air, removing a certain hat, usually worn by a very clever old gentleman, that seemed to be just in its line of march, preparatory to a shower bath, which was administered with such extraordinary dispatch and force, as to require the assistance of two or three men to elevate and transfer the gentleman with an inquisitive stick to another location. Yet, I don't know but the young man and Mr. P. himself were both "*instructed*" and "*bettered*" by these shrewd and matter-of-course experiments in the journey of life—the young man was, no doubt, made *wiser;* the old man, in the second instance, had several months' time allotted to him for reflection; and in the third, shower-baths being considered healthy, and dry clothes pleasant and refreshing, he was none the worse of a change.

The following lines upon a neat tombstone in the grave yard of the Presbyterian church at Asheville, furnish for us the sketch of his life:

"In memory of James Patton, born Feb. 13, 1756, in County Derry, Ireland. Died at Asheville, N. C., 9th Sept., 1845, in the 90th year of his age. He was the founder of his family in America; an honest and persevering man; accumulating much property, without grinding the poor; prudently assisting his poor relations, as well as bringing forward in the world many deserving young men."

James Gudger and George Jones are old and highly respectable citizens and heads of large families; both of whom will soon pay the debt of nature.

Col. John Patton, of Swannanoa, who died some

twenty years since, at his residence, within two miles of Asheville, was a man suited to the times—strong, active, and vigorous in body and mind, full of quick and generous impulses, enterprising, industrious, and public spirited. His influence was felt for good in the community. His children were numerous and worthy their sire, several of whom are still living, and are now the heads of large and respectable families.

John Woodfin, Esq., of Mills's River, the father of N. W. and J. W. Woodfin, Esqs., of Asheville, is now living, and the picture of health at a very old age. Simple diet, regular habits, the inhalation of pure mountain air, the use of crystal waters, with constant manual labor and out-door exercise, have all combined to prolong his days.

Col. John Miller, who was Clerk of the Court of Buncombe for nearly a lifetime, was a citizen of French Broad, now Henderson County, and was an enterprising as well as a very popular man with the people. In his public and private capacity his character was unimpeached. He died, lamented, some twelve years since.

Capt. Thomas Case, who died in 1849, in his 82d year, may be mentioned as one of that class of men who lived longer, easier, harder, and healthier, and left more descendants than perhaps any other one man among all the old settlers. His home was the mountain, his field the forest, his support his gun, "old Ned and corn-bread" his diet; none of this world's goods and a clear conscience gave him a cheerful spirit, which, in his "moccasins," "leather breeches," and "hunting-shirt," always exhibited itself. His banner was a "deer-skin," his luxury a fiddle; so that he went on his way through life rejoicing. Dyspepsia, hysterics, pneumo-

nia, bronchitis, and the gout never knew where to find his dwelling. He could joyfully sing

"No foot of land do I possess," etc.

In his old age he joined the Baptist Church, was baptized, and died in peace with the world and his Maker.

Dr. Mitchell.—The publisher could not consistently close this volume, without making reference to one whose identity with the State revealed so many excellences, and he here appends what he prepared in 1857 for a different publication. He named the falls where Dr. M. lost his life "Mitchell's Falls," and by this name they will be handed down to posterity. These falls are forty-four feet in height, and the pool below fourteen in depth.

Memorial.

The Rev. Elisha Mitchell, D.D., was born in Washington, Litchfield County, Connecticut, August 19, 1793—graduated at Yale College, in 1815—appointed Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the University of North Carolina, in 1817—married in 1819—ordained by the Presbytery of Orange, in 1821—transferred to the Professorship of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology, in 1825—honored with the Doctorship in Divinity, by the University of Alabama, in 1840—appointed Bursar of the University of North Carolina, in 1835, and died June 27th, 1857.

By measurement, Dr. Mitchell established the fact, in 1835 and 1844, that the "Black" was the highest mountain in the United States, east of the Rocky Mountains, being 6,672 feet above the level of the sea, and 244 feet higher than Mount Washington, New Hampshire. The

highest point on the "Black" is called "Mitchell's Peak."

In furthering his researches on this mountain in June, 1857, and after making various surveys, he attempted to go down to Yancy County by himself (and was on the same track which led him there once before), when a rain storm and night overtook him, and while passing a precipice and waterfall on "Sugar Camp Creek," he lost his balance, went over the fall, and on the eleventh day after he left his son and daughter for Yancy, he was found in the limpid pool below, in a state of perfect preservation, and was, by almost superhuman exertions, carried on men's shoulders up the mountain for two miles, and then to Asheville, where he was interred, July 10th, to sleep and rise with the just at the great day. Having learned well, taught well, preached well, lived well, he "ceased to work and live," and now "he sleeps well."

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, for their works do follow them."

Dr. Mitchell penned the following singularly prophetic words on a former visit to the Black Mountain, either in reference to the very spot where he lost his life, or to another close by:

"The ascent to the highest peak of the 'Black' was the hardest day's work I ever performed. It was over one high mountain spur, and again into a deep valley, crawling through laurels, with two barometers, one a common mountain, and the other a Gay Lussac's, in hand. And when, about noon, I passed under a high shelving rock where the ground was bestrown with clean dry leaves beneath, and a clear rushing stream close by, I could not help thinking *what a comfortable place it*

would be to die in. When the necessary observations had been made, at four o'clock in the evening, and we began to descend, the clouds were gathering, and soon the rain poured down in torrents. We came to a tributary of Caney River, and my companions could find no better way of getting along, than that of springing from rock to rock along the channel of the stream."

On the 15th of July, 1858, the remains of Dr. Mitchell were exhumed, and on the 16th deposited on the *highest peak* of the Black Mountain, known by his name, where they "sleep their last sleep." Bishop Oty, of Tennessee, delivered the funeral oration, and was followed by Gov. Swain in an interesting address, in the presence of a vast and deeply affected concourse of citizens and strangers.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX E.

GOVERNORS OF NORTH CAROLINA FROM THE YEAR 1776 TO THE PRESENT TIME.

Richard Caswell, of	Lenoir	County,	elected in	1776
Abner Nash,	Craven	"	"	1779
Thomas Burke,	Orange	"	"	1781
Alexander Martin,	Guilford	"	"	1782
Richard Caswell,	Lenoir	"	*again* "	1784
Samuel Johnston,	Chowan	"	"	1787
Alexander Martin,	Guilford	"	*again* "	1789
Richard D. Spaight,	Craven	"	"	1792
Samuel Ashe,	New Hanover	"	"	1795
William R. Davie,	Halifax	"	"	1798
Benjamin Williams,	Moore	"	"	1799
James Turner,	Warren	"	"	1802
Nath. Alexander,	Mecklenburg	"	"	1805
Benjamin Williams,	Moore	"	*again* "	1807
David Stone,	Bertie	"	"	1808
Benjamin Smith,	Brunswick	"	"	1810
William Hawkins,	Warren	"	"	1811
William Miller,	Warren	"	"	1814
John Branch,	Halifax	"	"	1817
Jesse Franklin,	Surry	"	"	1820

Gabriel Holmes,	of Sampson	County,	elected in	1821
Hutchings G. Burton,	Halifax	"	"	1824
James Iredell,	Chowan	"	"	1827
John Owen,	Bladen	"	"	1828
Montfort Stokes,	Wilkes	"	"	1830
David L. Swain,	Buncombe	"	"	1832
Richard D. Spaight,	Craven	"	"	1835

These were elected by the General Assembly. The Convention of 1835 so amended the Constitution as to transfer the election of Governor to the people. The following is a list of Governors since that time, elected by the people:

Edward B. Dudley,	New Hanover	County,	elected	1837
John M. Morehead,	Guilford	"	"	1841
William A. Graham,	Orange	"	"	1845
Charles Manly,	Wake	"	"	1849
David S. Reid,	Rockingham	"	"	1851
Thomas Bragg,	Northampton	"	"	1855
John W. Ellis,	Rowan	"	"	1858

APPENDIX F.

Judges of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

			From	To	Remarks.
John Louis Taylor, of	Cumberland	County .	1818	1829	Died in office.
Leonard Henderson,	Granville	" .	1818	1833	Died in office.
John Hall,	Warren	" .	1818	1832	Resigned.—Died 1833.
John D. Toomer,	Cumberland	" .	1829	1829	Resigned.—Died 1856.
Thomas Ruffin,	Orange	" .	1829	1852	Resigned.
Joseph J. Daniel,	Halifax	" .	1832	1848	Died in office.
William Gaston,	Craven	" .	1833	1844	Died in office.
Frederick Nash,	Orange	" .	1844	——	Now in office.
William H. Battle,	Orange	" .	1848	1848	Resigned in December.
Richmond M. Pearson,	Davie	" .	1848	——	Now in office.
William H. Battle,	Orange	" *again*	1852	——	Now in office.

APPENDIX G.

I am indebted to the kindness of the Hon. Warren Winslow, of Fayetteville, N. C., for a copy of the "North Carolina Standard," of March 25th, 1857, containing the following very valuable piece of information:

Speakers of the Senate and of the House of Commons of North Carolina, from 1777 to 1856–7, inclusive.

An intelligent and well-informed friend, who takes an interest in statistics and in historical facts, especially such as are connected with our own State, has kindly furnished us for publication with the following list of the Speakers of the two Houses of the General Assembly, from 1777 to the present time.

The Speakers of the two Houses, it will be observed, have been chosen for the space of eighty years from twenty-eight counties, to wit—Craven, Caswell, Chowan, Cumberland, Beaufort, Bertie, Brunswick, Burke, Edgecombe, Greene, Guilford, Granville, Gates, Halifax, Henderson, Iredell, Lincoln, Lenoir, New Hanover, Northampton, Mecklenburg, Onslow, Orange, Rowan, Rockingham, Wake, Warren and Wilkes. It must be recollected, however, that a majority of these counties formerly contained much more territory than they do now, and that a number of new counties have been formed out of them. The longest continuous service of any of the Speakers, was that of Mr. Yancey, of Caswell, who was Speaker of the Senate from 1817 to 1827, inclusive, eleven years. Mr. Riddick, of Gates, also

served as Speaker of the Senate for eleven years, but not continuously for that length of time. Mr. Benbury, of Chowan, was Speaker of the House of Commons for six years; and Mr. Cabarrus, of the same county, was Speaker of that body for the space of ten years. Chowan, including the service just mentioned of Mr. Benbury and Mr. Cabarrus, and three years of service by Mr. Iredell as Speaker of the Commons, and one year by Mr. Johnson as Speaker of the Senate, can boast of having given Speakers to the two Houses for twenty years out of the eighty years; Caswell County stands next in rank in this respect, having had Speakers for seventeen years; Gates next, eleven years; Craven next, nine years; and Lenoir next, eight years. Caswell had the Speakers of both Houses in 1819 and 1820—Mr. Yancey of the Senate, and Mr. Sanders (now Judge), of the Commons; and Rowan also had the Speakers of both Houses in 1830 and 1831—Mr. Caldwell (now Judge), of the Senate, and Mr. Fisher (dec.), of the Commons. Chowan had both Speakers in 1789—Mr. Johnson, of the Senate, and Mr. Cabarrus, of the House; and Chowan and Gates together, had the Speakers of the two Houses from 1800 to 1804, inclusive. Of the sixty-one persons who have occupied the Speaker's chair of the two Houses since 1777, the following, we believe, only survive, to wit: John Branch, Bedford Brown, David F. Caldwell, William D. Mosely, Frederick Nash, Romulus M. Saunders, James Mebane, Thomas Settle, Hugh Waddell, Burgess S. Gaither, Calvin Graves, Weldon N. Edwards, Warren Winslow, W. W. Avery, William A. Graham, Edward Stanly, Robert B. Gilliam, James C. Dobbin, John Baxter, Samuel P. Hill, and Jesse G. Shepherd.

Speakers of the Senate.

1777, Samuel Ashe, New Hanover County.
1778, Allen Jones, Northampton.
1779, Abner Nash, Craven,
1780, Alexander Martin Guilford.
1781, Alexander Martin, Guilford.
1782, Richard Caswell, Lenoir.
1783, Richard Caswell, Lenoir.
1784, Richard Caswell, Lenoir.
1785, Richard Caswell, Lenoir, and Alexander Martin, Guilford.
1786, James Coor, Craven,
1787, Alexander Martin, Guilford.
1788, Alexander Martin, Guilford.
1789, Charles Johnson, Chowan.
1790, William Lenoir, Wilkes.
1791, William Lenoir, Wilkes.
1792, William Lenoir, Wilkes.
1793, William Lenoir, Wilkes.
1794, William Lenoir, Wilkes.
1795, Benjamin Smith, Brunswick.
1796, Benjamin Smith, Brunswick.
1797, Benjamin Smith, Brunswick.
1798, Benjamin Smith, Brunswick.
1799, Benjamin Smith, Brunswick.
1800, Joseph Riddick, Gates.
1801, Joseph Riddick, Gates.
1802, Joseph Riddick, Gates.
1803, Joseph Riddick, Gates.
1804, Joseph Riddick, Gates.
1805, Alexander Martin, Rockingham.
1806, Joseph Riddick, Gates.

1807, Joseph Riddick, Gates.
1808, Joseph Riddick, Gates.
1809, Joseph Riddick, Gates.
1810, Joseph Riddick, Gates.
1811, Joseph Riddick, Gates.
1812, George Outlaw, Bertie.
1813, George Outlaw, Bertie.
1814, George Outlaw, Bertie.
1815, John Branch, Halifax.
1816, John Branch, Halifax.
1817, Bartlett Yancey, Caswell.
1818, Bartlett Yancey, Caswell.
1819, Bartlett Yancey, Caswell.
1820, Bartlett Yancey, Caswell.
1821, Bartlett Yancey, Caswell.
1822, Bartlett Yancey, Caswell,
1823, Bartlett Yancey, Caswell.
1824, Bartlett Yancey, Caswell.
1825, Bartlett Yancey, Caswell.
1226, Bartlett Yancey, Caswell.
1827, Bartlett Yancey, Caswell.
1828, Jesse Speight, Greene.
1829, Bedford Brown, Caswell.
1830, David F. Caldwell, Rowan.
1831, David F. Caldwell, Rowan.
1832, William D. Mosely, Lenoir.
1833, William D. Mosely, Lenoir.
1834, William D. Mosely, Lenoir.
1835, William D. Mosely, Lenoir.
1836–7, Hugh Waddell, Orange.
1838–9, Andrew Joyner, Halifax.
1840–1, Andrew Joyner, Halifax.
1842–3, Louis D. Wilson, Edgcombe.

1844–5, Burgess S. Gaither, Burke.
1846–7, Andrew Joiner, Halifax.
1848–9, Calvin Graves, Caswell.
1850–1, Weldon N. Edwards, Warren.
1852–3, Weldon N. Edwards, Warren.
1854–5, Warren Winslow, Cumberland.
1856–7, W. W. Avery, Burke.

Speakers of the House of Commons.

1777, Abner Nashe, of Newberne.
1778, Thomas Benbury, Chowan.
1779, Thomas Benbury, Chowan.
1780, Thomas Benbury, Chowan.
1781, Thomas Benbury, Chowan.
1782, Thomas Benbury, Chowan.
1783, Edward Starkey, Onslow.
1784, Thomas Benbury, Chowan.
1785, William Blount, Craven, and Richard Dobbs Speight, Craven.
1786, John B. Ashe, Halifax.
1787, John Sitgreaves, Craven.
1788, John Sitgreaves, Craven.
1789, Stephen Cabarrus, Edenton.
1790, Stephen Cabarrus, Edenton.
1791, Stephen Cabarrus, Edenton.
1792, Stephen Cabarrus, Edenton.
1793, John Leigh, Edgecombe.
1794, Timothy Bloodworth, New Hanover.
1795, John Leigh, Edgecombe.
1796, Mussendine Matthews, Iredell.
1797, Mussendine Matthews, Iredell.
1798, Mussendine Matthews, Iredell.

1799, Mussendine Matthews, Iredell.
1800, Stephen Cabarrus, Chowan.
1801, Stephen Cabarrus, Chowan.
1802, Stephen Cabarrus, Chowan.
1803, Stephen Cabarrus, Chowan.
1804, Stephen Cabarrus, Chowan.
1805, Stephen Cabarrus, Chowan.
1806, John Moore, Lincoln.
1807, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
1808, William Gaston, Newberne.
1809, Thomas Davis, Cumberland.
1810, William Hawkins, Granville.
1811, John Steele, Rowan.
1812, William Miller, Warren.
1813, William Miller, Warren.
1814, Frederick Nash, Orange.
1815, John Craig, Orange.
1816, James Iredell, Edenton.
1817, James Iredell, Edenton.
1818, James Iredell, Edenton.
1819, Romulus M. Saunders, Caswell.
1820, Romulus M. Saunders, Caswell.
1821, James Mebane, Orange.
1822, John D. Jones, Wilmington.
1823, Alfred Moore, Brunswick.
1824, Alfred Moore, Brunswick.
1825, John Stanly, Newberne.
1826, John Stanly, Newberne, and James Iredell, Edenton.
1827, Thomas Settle, Rockingham.
1828, Thomas Settle Rockingham.
1829, William J. Alexander, Mecklenburg.
1830, Charles Fisher, Rowan.

1831, Charles Fisher, Rowan.
1832, Louis D. Henry, Fayetteville.
1833, William J. Alexander, Mecklenburg.
1834, William J. Alexander, Mecklenburg.
1835, William H. Haywood, jr., Wake.
1836–7, William H. Haywood, jr., Wake.
1838–9, William A. Graham, Orange.
1840–1, William A. Graham, Orange.
1842–3, Calvin Graves, Caswell.
1844–5, Edward Stanly, Beaufort.
1846–7, Edward Stanly, Beaufort.
1848–9, Robert B. Gilliam, Granville.
1850–1, James C. Dobbin, Cumberland.
1852–3, John Baxter, Henderson.
1854–5, Samuel P. Hill, Caswell.
1856–7, Jesse G. Shepherd, Cumberland.

APPENDIX H.

Attorney Generals of North Carolina.

Names.	From	To	Remarks.
Waighstill Avery	1777	1779	Resigned.
James Iredell	1779	1790	
Alfred Moore	1790	1791	
John Haywood	1791	1794	
Blake Baker	1794	1803	Resigned.
Henry Seawell	1803	1808	
John L. Taylor	1808	1808	
William Miller	1808	1810	
Hutchins G. Burton	1810	1816	Resigned.
William Drew	1816	1825	Resigned.
James F. Taylor	1825	1828	Died in office.
R. M. Saunders	1828	1828	
Robert H. Jones	1828	1834	
John R. J. Daniel	1834	1840	
Hugh McQueen	1840	1842	
Spier Whitaker	1842	1847	
Edward Stanly	1847	1848	
B. F. Moore	1848	1851	
William Eaton, jr	1851	1852	
Matthew Ransom	1852	1855	
Joseph Batchelor	1855	1857	
William A. Jenkins	1857		Now in office.

APPENDIX I.

Secretaries of State of North Carolina.

Names.	From	To	Remarks.
James Glasgow	1777	1778	
William White	1778	1811	
William Hill	1811	1857	
Rufus H. Page	1857		Now in office.

APPENDIX J.

TREASURERS OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Names.	From	To	Remarks.
Richard Caswell } Samuel Johnston }	1776	1777	
Memucan Hunt	1777	1787	
John Haywood	1787	1827	
William S. Robards	1827	1830	
Robert H. Burton	1830	1830	
William S. Mhoon	1830	1835	
Samuel F. Patterson	1835	1837	
Daniel W. Courts	1837	1839	
Charles L. Hinton	1839	1843	
John H. Wheeler	1843	1845	
Chas. L. Hinton, *again*	1845	1851	
Danl. W. Courts, *again*	1851		Now in office.

APPENDIX K.

COMPTROLLERS OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Names.	From	To	Remarks.
John Craven . .	1783	1808	
Samuel Goodwin . .	1808	1825	
Joseph Hawkins .	1825	1827	
John L. Henderson	1827	1827	
James Grant . .	1827	1834	
Nathan Stedman .	1834	1836	
William F. Collins .	1836	1851	
William J. Clark .	1851	1855	
George W. Brooks .	1855	1857	
Curtis H. Brogden	1857		Now in office.

APPENDIX L.

MEMBERS FROM NORTH CAROLINA TO THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS BEFORE THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Names.	From	To
Ashe, John B.	1787	1788
Bloodworth, Timothy	1786	1787
Blount, William	1782	1783
	1786	1787
Burke, Thomas	1777	1781
Burton, Robert	1787	1788
Caswell, Richard	1774	1776
Cumming, William	1784	1784
Harnett, Cornelius	1777	1780
Hawkins, Benjamin	1781	1784
	1786	1787
Hewes, Joseph	1774	1777
	1779	1780
Hill, Whitmel	1778	1781
Hooper, William	1774	1777
Johnston, Samuel	1780	1782
Jones, Allen	1779	1780
Jones, Willie	1780	1781
Nash, Abner	1782	1784
	1785	1786
Penn, John	1775	1776
	1777	1780
Sitgreaves, John	1784	1785
Sharpe, William	1779	1782
Spaight, Richard D.	1783	1785
Swan, John	1787	1788
Williams, John	1778	1779
Williamson, Hugh	1782	1785
	1787	1788
White, Alexander	1786	1788

APPENDIX M.

MEMBERS FROM NORTH CAROLINA TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE SINCE THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Names.	From	To
Badger, George E.	1846	1855
Biggs, Asa	1855	1858
Bloodworth, Timothy	1795	1801
Branch, John	1823	1829
Brown, Bedford	1829	1841
Franklin, Jesse	1799	1805
	1807	1813
Graham, William A.	1841	1843
Hawkins, B.	1789	1795
Haywood, W. H.	1843	1846
Iredell, James	1828	1831
Johnston, Samuel	1789	1793
Locke, Francis	1814	1815
Macon, Nathaniel	1815	1828
Mangum, W. P.	1831	1837
	1841	1847
	1848	1853
Martin, Alexander	1793	1799
Reid, David S.	1855	*
Stokes, Montfort	1816	1823
Stone, David	1801	1807
	1813	1814
Strange, Robert	1837	1841
Turner, James	1805	1816
Thomas L. Clingman,	1858†	

* Now in office, 1858.

† Now in office, by appointment of the Governor.

APPENDIX N.

MEMBERS FROM NORTH CAROLINA TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES SINCE THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Names.	From	To
Alexander, Evan	1805	1809
Alexander, Nathaniel	1803	1805
Alston, Willis	1799	1803
Alston, Willis, jr.	1803	1815
	1825	1831
Arrington, A. H.	1841	1845
Ashe, John B.	1790	1793
Ashe, W. S.	1849	1853
Biggs, Asa	1845	1847
Barringer, D. L.	1826	1835
Barringer, D. M.	1843	1849
Bethune, L.	1831	1833
Blackledge, W. S.	1803	1809
	1811	1813
	1821	1823
Bloodworth, Timothy	1790	1791
Blount, Thomas	1793	1799
	1805	1809
	1811	1812
Branch, John	1831	1833
Branch, L. O'B.	1855	1858
Bryan, Nathan	1795	1798
Bryan, John H.	1825	1829
Bryan, Joseph H.	1815	1819
Burgess, Dempsey	1795	1798
Burton, H. G.	1819	1824
Bynum, J. A.	1833	1841
Boyden, Nathaniel	1847	1849
Caldwell, Green W.	1841	1843

APPENDIX N.—(*Continued.*)

Names.	From	To
Caldwell, Joseph P.	1849	1851
Carson, S. P.	1825	1833
Clark, James W.	1815	1817
Clark, Henry S.	1845	1847
Cocaran, James	1809	1813
Conner, H. W.	1821	1841
Craige, Burton S.	1853	1858
Crudup, Josiah	1821	1823
Culpepper, John	1807	1809
	1813	1817
	1819	1821
	1823	1825
Clingman, T. L.	1843	1845
	1847	1858
Daniel, J. R. J.	1841	1853
Davidson, William	1818	1821
Dawson, W. G.	1793	1795
Dobbin, J. C.	1845	1847
Deberry, Edmund	1829	1831
	1833	1845
	1849	1851
Dockery, Alfred	1845	1847
	1851	1853
Dickens, Samuel	1816	1817
Donnel, R. S.	1847	1849
Dixon, Joseph	1799	1801
Dudley, E. B.	1829	1831
Edwards, W. N.	1816	1827
Fisher, Charles	1819	1821
	1839	1841
Forney, D. M.	1815	1818
Forney, Peter	1813	1815
Franklin, Jesse	1795	1797
Franklin, Meshack	1807	1815

APPENDIX N.—(*Continued*).

Names.	From	To
Gaston, William	1813	1817
Gatlin, Alfred M.	1823	1825
Gillespie, James	1793	1799
	1803	1805
Gilmer, John A.	1857	1858
Graham, James	1833	1843
	1845	1847
Grove, William B.	1791	1803
Hall, Thomas H.	1817	1825
	1827	1835
Hawkins, M. T.	1831	1841
Henderson, Arch.	1799	1803
Hill, John	1839	1841
Hill, William H.	1799	1803
Hines, Richard	1825	1827
Holland, James	1795	1797
	1801	1811
Holmes, Gabriel	1825	1829
Hooks, Charles	1816	1817
	1819	1825
Johnson, Charles	1801	1802
Kenan, Thomas	1805	1811
Kennedy, William	1803	1805
	1809	1811
	1812	1815
Kerr, John	1853	1855
King, William R.	1811	1816
Lock, Matthew	1793	1799
Long, John	1821	1829
Love, William C.	1815	1817
Macon, Nathaniel	1791	1805
Mangum, W. P.	1823	1826
McBride, Arch.	1809	1813

APPENDIX N.—(*Continued*).

Names.	From	To
McDowell, James	1793	1795
	1797	1799
McFarland, Duncan	1805	1807
McKay, James J.	1831	1849
McNeil, Arch.	1821	1823
	1825	1827
Mebane, Alexander	1793	1794
Mitchell, Anderson	1842	1843
Montgomery, William	1835	1841
Montfort, George	1817	1819
Morehead, J. T.	1851	1853
Murfree, W. H.	1813	1817
Outlaw, George	1824	1828
Outlaw, David	1847	1857
Owen, James	1817	1819
Paine, R. T.	1855	1857
Pettigrew, E.	1835	1837
Pearson, Joseph	1809	1815
Pickens, Israel	1811	1817
Potter, Robert	1829	1831
Purviance, S. D.	1803	1805
Puryear, R. C.	1853	1857
Rayner, Kenneth	1839	1845
Read, E. G.	1855	1857
Reid, David S.	1843	1847
Rencher, Abraham	1829	1839
	1841	1843
Rogers, Sion H.	1853	1855
Ruffin, Thomas	1853	1858
Saunders, R. M.	1821	1827
	1841	1845
Sawyer, Lemuel	1807	1813
	1817	1823
	1825	1829

APPENDIX N.—(*Continued*).

Names.	From	To
Sawyer, S. T.	1837	1839
Scales, A. M. jun.	1857	1858
Settle, Thomas	1817	1821
Sevier, John	1790	1791
Shadwick, William	1796	1797
Shaw, Henry M.	1853	1858
Shepard, C. B.	1837	1841
Shepard, W. B.	1827	1837
Shepard, A. H.	1829	1839
	1841	1843
	1847	1851
Smith, James S.	1817	1821
Slocumb, Jesse	1817	1821
Spaight, R. D.	1798	1801
Spaight, R. D. jun.	1823	1825
Speight, Jesse	1827	1837
Stanford, Richard	1797	1816
Stanly, John	1801	1803
	1809	1811
Stanly, Edward	1837	1843
	1849	1853
Steele, John	1790	1793
Stone, David	1799	1801
Stuart, James	1818	1819
Tatum, Abs.	1795	1796
Turner, Daniel	1827	1829
Vance, R. B.	1823	1825
Vance, Z. B.	1858	1859
Venable, A. W.	1847	1853
Walker, Felix	1817	1823
Washington, W. H.	1841	1843
Williams, Benjamin	1793	1795

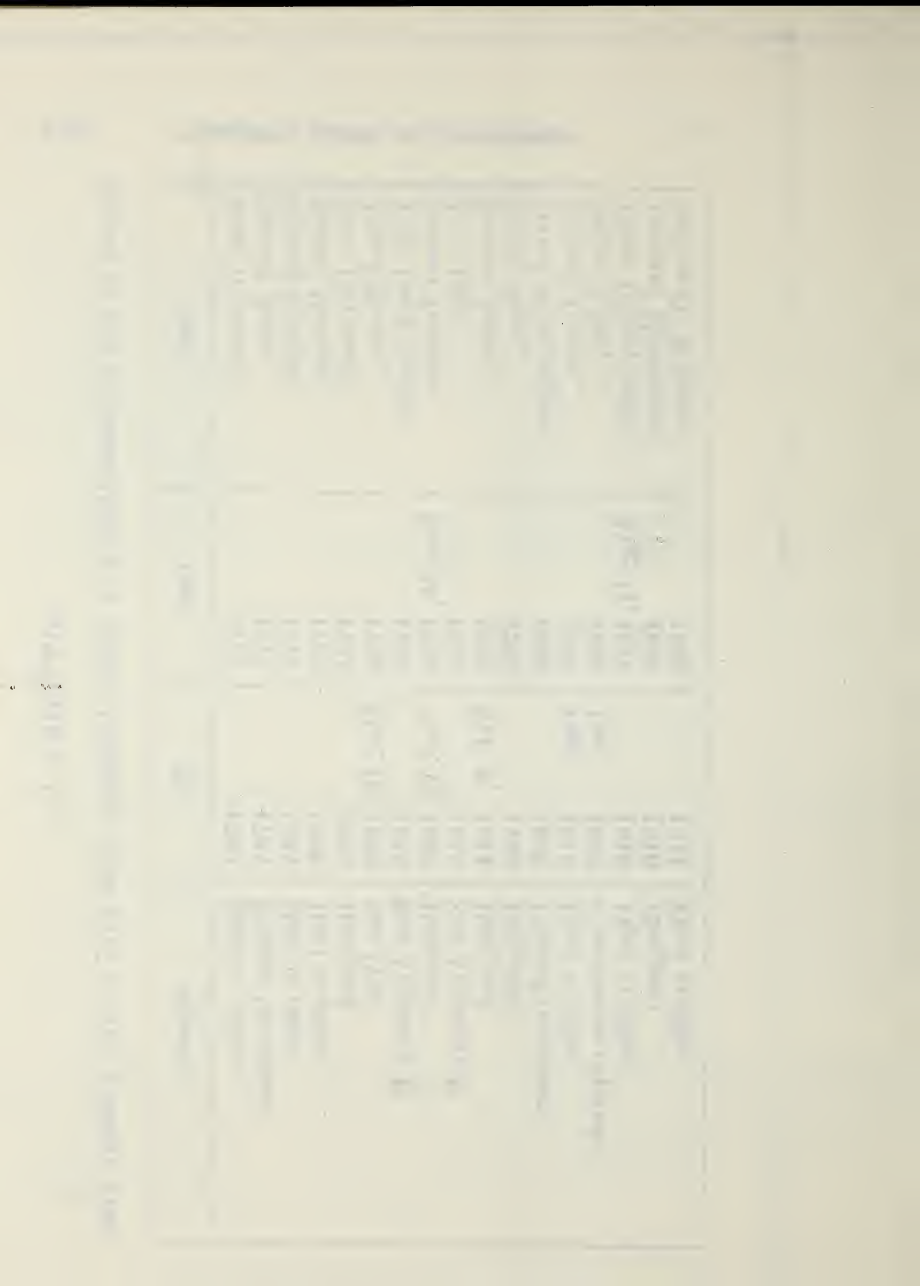
APPENDIX N.—(*Continued*).

Names.	From	To
Williams, Lewis . . .	1815	1842
Williams, Marmaduke . . .	1803	1809
Williams, Robert . . .	1797	1803
Williamson, Hugh . . .	1790	1793
Winston, Joseph	1793	1795
	1803	1807
Winslow, Warren . . .	1855	1858
Wynns, Thomas	1802	1807
Yancey, Bartlett	1813	1817

APPENDIX O.

JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURTS OF NORTH CAROLINA FROM 1777 TO THE PRESENT TIME.

Names.	From	To	Remarks.
John Williams,	1777	1799	Died in office.
Samuel Ashe,	1777	1795	Elected Governor.
Samuel Spencer,	1777	1794	Died in office.
Spruce McKay,	1790	1808	Died in office.
John Haywood,	1794	1800	Resigned.
Alfred Moore,	1798	Dec. 10, 1799	See 1755.
John Louis Taylor,	1798	1818	See Appendix F.
Samuel Johnston,	Feb. 10, 1800	Nov. 18, 1803	Resigned.
John Hall,	1800	1818	See Appendix F.
Francis Locke,	1803	Feb. 7, 1814	Resigned.
David Stone,	1795	1798	Resigned.
David Stone, *again*,	1806	1808	Elected Governor.
Samuel Lowrie,	1806	Dec. 1818	Died in office.
Blake Baker,	1808	Dec. 1808	Commission expired.
Blake Baker, *again*,	Aug. 11, 1818	1818	Died in office.
Leonard Henderson,	1808	1816	Resigned.
Joshua G. Wright,	1808	1811	Died in office.



APPENDIX O.—(*Continued*).

Names.	From	To	Remarks.
Henry Seawell,	July 5, 1811	1811	Commission expired.
Henry Seawell, *again*,	1813	1819	Resigned.
Henry Seawell, *again*,	1832	1835	Died in office.
Edward Harris,	1811	1813	Died in office.
Duncan Cameron,	Feb. 1814	Nov. 1816	Resigned.
Thomas Ruffin,	1816	Dec. 1818	Resigned.
Thomas Ruffin, *again*,	July 15, 1825	1828	Resigned.
Joseph J. Daniel,	March, 1816	1832	See Appendix F.
Robert H. Burton,	March, 1818	1818	Resigned.
John Paxton,	1818	1826	Died in office.
John D. Toomer,	1818	1819	Resigned. See Appendix F.
John D. Toomer, *again*,	1836	1840	Resigned. See 1856.
Frederick Nash,	1818	1826	Resigned.
Frederick Nash, *again*,	1836	1844	See Appendix F.
Archibald D. Murphy,	1818	1820	Resigned.
James Iredell,	March, 1819	May, 1819	Resigned.
John R. Donnel,	1819	1836	Resigned.
Willie P. Mangum,	1819	1823	Resigned.
W. P. Mangum, *again*,	May 18, 1826	1826	Commission expired.

W. P. Mangum, *again*,	1828	1830	Elected to U. S. Senate.
William Norwood,	Aug. 17, 1820	1836	Resigned.
George E. Badger,	1820	1825	Resigned.
Robert Strange,	1826	1836	Elected to U. S. Senate.
James Martin,	1826	1835	Resigned.
David L. Swain,	1830	1832	Elected Governor.
Thomas Settle,	1832	1854	Resigned.
Romulus M. Saunders,	1835	1840	Resigned.
Edward Hall,	Feb. 1840	1841	Commission expired.
John M. Dick,	1835		Now in office, 1858.
John L. Baily,	1836		Now in office, 1858.
Richmond M. Pearson,	1836	1848	See Appendix F.
David F. Caldwell,	1844		Now in office, 1858.
Matthias E. Manly,	1840		Now in office, 1858.
Augustus Moore,	1848	1848	Resigned.
Wm. H. Battle,	1840	1848	See Appendix F.
Wm. H. Battle, *again*,	1849	1852	See Appendix F.
John W. Ellis,	1848		Resigned, 1858.*
R. M. Saunders, *again*,	1852		Now in office, 1858.
Samuel J. Person,	1854		Resigned, 1858.*

* R. R. Heath and Jesse G. Shepherd have been appointed by the Governor to fill these vacancies.

APPENDIX P.

PUBLICATIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA, 1858.

Titles of Publications.	Published at	Conducted by
Annals of Southern Methodism,	Wilmington,	Chas. F. Deems.
American Advocate,	Kinston,	
Asheville Spectator,	Asheville,	Henry E. Colton.
Asheville News,	"	T. W. Atkin.
Biblical Recorder,	Raleigh,	J. J. James.
Beaufort Journal,	Beaufort,	John Nichols.
Chapel Hill Gazette,	Chapel Hill,	Jas. M. Henderson.
Carolina Baptist,	Hendersonville,	W. A. G. Brown.
Citizen,	Murfreesboro',	S. J. Wheeler.
Clinton Independent,	Clinton,	E. L. Perkins.
Carolina Watchman,	Salisbury,	J. J. Bruner.
Democrat.	Madison,	
Daily Progress,	Newberne,	J. L. Pennington.
Fayetteville Observer,	Fayetteville,	E. J. Hale & Son.
" Carolinian,	"	
Giraffe,	Raleigh,	R. H. Whitaker.
Greensboro' Patriot,	Greensboro',	Sherwood & Long.
Goldsboro' "	Goldsboro',	
" Tribune,	"	W. Robinson.
Herald of Truth,	Hendersonville,	Wm. Hicks.
Hillsboro' Recorder,	Hillsboro',	Dennis Heartt.
Iredell Express,	Statesville,	E. B. Drake.
Jonesville Enterprise,	Jonesville,	G. M. Bacon.
Leisure Hour,	Oxford,	T. B. Kingsbury.
Milton Chronicle,	Yanceyville,	C. N. B. Evans.
N. C. Standard,	Raleigh,	Holden & Wilson.
" Journal of Education,	Greensboro',	W. D. Campbell.
" Presbyterian,	Fayetteville,	McNeill & Miller.
" Whig,	Charlotte,	T. J. Holton.
" Almanac,	Raleigh,	H. D. Turner.
" Christian Advocate,	"	R. T. Heflin.
" Planter,	Raleigh,	A. M. Gorman.
" Statist,	"	Quent. Busbee.
Newberne Express,	Newberne,	C. G. Davenporte.
" Gazette,	"	T. R. Murray.
People's Press,	Salem,	Blumm & Son,
Pioneer,	Elizabeth City,	
Primitive Baptist,	Wake County,	Rev. —— Temple.
Raleigh Register,	Raleigh,	J. W. Syme.
Republican Banner,	Salisbury,	J. M. Newsom.
Rutherford Enquirer,	Rutherfordton,	G. W. Logan.
Salem Almanac,	Salem,	Blumm & Son.
Spirit of the Age,	Raleigh,	A. M. Gorman.

PUBLICATIONS.—(*Continued.*)

Titles of Publications.	Published at	Conducted by
Southerner,	Tarboro',	
The Times,	Greensboro',	Cole & Albright.
The New Era,	Newberne,	Muse & Davies.
The Medical Journal,	"	Dr. J. G. Trull.
University Magazine,	Chapel Hill,	Students.
Washington Dispatch,	Washington,	R. Grainger.
Washington Times,	"	W. Eborne.
Weldon Patriot,	Weldon,	W. W. Daniel & Co.
Weekly Message,	Greensboro,	Mrs. Bumpass.
Western Sentinel,	Winston,	Alspaugh & Bonner.
Wilmington Journal,	Wilmington,	Fulton & Price.
" Herald,	"	C. E. & R. Burr.
Warrenton News,	Warrenton,	
Wilson Ledger,	Wilson,	A. D. Tumbro.
Western Democrat,	Charlotte,	W. J. Yeates.

N.B.—There are perhaps others; but their editors failing to respond, as well as some of the above, the list is as perfect as it could be made in time. PUB.

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"ASHEVILLE MESSENGER."—All the articles from this paper were written by James M. Edney; the one on the "Black Mountain" in 1851, instead of 1857, as quoted.

N.B.—In the first edition of this work, after it was in the printer's hands, the author struck out a number of names, etc., from the body of the work, and while this was being done, the original index was set up and worked off, leaving a number of references in the index incorrect; in this edition, all are made to correspond.

ERRATA.—John Penn died in 1788 instead of 1775.

On p. 33, read *Commission* instead of *Commissioner*, as applied to Washington.

On p. 51, read *Biggs* in place of *Briggs*.

On p. 52 read *Paine* for *Payne*.

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